FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 161 *18 August 1983*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

INF Exclusion of French, UK Missiles Assailed AA 1
U.S. Report Reviewed [PRAVDA 16 Aug] AA 1
Col Gen Chervov Interviewed AA 1
[Budapest NEPSZAVA 13 Aug]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Western Criticism of CEMA Economic Planning Hit BB 1
[Breus in Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY 12 Aug]
CEMA Denies West's Allegations of Disintegration BB 2

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

USSR's Zhuravlev Views International Trade CC 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 6 Aug]
UN Report Sums Views on Mediterranean Security CC 4
World Churches Assembly Denounces Nuclear Arms CC 4

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Andropov Receives U.S. TU Leader Winpisinger A 1
[PRAVDA 18 Aug]
FBI 'Interrogates' Reagan on Briefing Papers A 3
Ruben, Arbatov Meet With U.S. Senators A 3
Justice Report on Shielding Barbie Examined A 3
[Lyutiy]
Generals' Views on 'Nuclear False Alarms' Eyed A 4
[PRAVDA 16 Aug]
U.S. Deficits Attributed to Arms Spending A 5
[Matveyev in IZVESTIYA 7 Aug]
Business Leaders' Calls for Expanded Trade Cited A 7
[IZVESTIYA 17 Aug]

CHINA

U.S. 'Two Chinas' Policy 'Insult' to PRC [Fedorov] B 1
Manifestations of Personality Cult Examined B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

U.S.-Japanese Military Technology Transfer Eyed C 1
Ustinov Greets DPRK Counterpart on Jubilee C 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 Aug]

SOUTH ASIA

Afghan National Independence Holiday Marked D 1
Moscow Meeting Held D 1
Afghanistan's Progress [Ponomarev] D 1
Soviet Delegation Calls on India's Gandhi, Singh D 2
[IZVESTIYA 15 Aug]
Pakistan Military Buildup Aided by U.S. [Anatolyev] D 3
Pakistan's Independence Jubilee Marked D 4
[IZVESTIYA 16 Aug]

EASTERN EUROPE

Polish, East German Leaders Meet in Warsaw F 1
Western Radio Aims at 'Undermining' Poland F 1
[Vasilkov in TRUD 9 Aug]
Shipyard at Szczecin Returning to Normal F 3
[Vasilkov in TRUD 31 Jul]
SED Official Addresses Soviet Servicemen F 5
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 Aug]
Romanian Envoy Stresses Ties With USSR F 5
[IZVESTIYA 16 Aug]

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG Official Denies U.S. Missiles Pose Danger G 1
[Bogachev]
FRG Communists Condemn Stores of U.S. Nerve Gas G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Syrian Parliamentary Delegation Visit Detailed H 1
Syrian Ba'th Party on USSR Interparty Ties Visit H 2
[PRAVDA 16 Aug]
Soviet-Algerian Cooperation Protocol Signed H 2
[Chichkov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 12 Aug]
Israeli Redeployment Viewed as Annexation Attempt [Grechkov] H 3
Kuwait Rejects U.S. Ambassador-Designate [Grechkov] H 4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

U.S.-Somali 'Eastern Wind-83' Maneuvers Hit J 1
French Forces Reportedly Seize Chad Towns J 1
NATO Seen Linked to S. Africa Missile Program J 2
[Pilyatskin in IZVESTIYA 31 Jul]
Congo Envoy Holds National Day News Conference J 2
[IZVESTIYA 16 Aug]
Sudanese Ambassador Arrives Moscow 15 Aug J 3
[IZVESTIYA 17 AUG]
Briefs: Nigerian Cooperation Pact J 3

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

'Contradictions' Mark Reagan-De la Madrid Talks K 1
[PRAVDA 16 Aug]

Castro Blame of U.S. for C.A. Situation Noted [PRAVDA 12 Aug] K 1
Koshoyev Talks With Costa Rican Ambassador K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

AUCCTU Secretary Discusses Labor Discipline [PRAVDA 9 Aug] R 1
PRAVDA Carries Resolution on Report Meetings [14 Aug] R 4
Ukrainian CP CC Discusses Economic Development R 7
Ukraine Pipemakers Refuse To Commission Workshop R 8
'Private Initiative' Could Benefit Taxi Services [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 11 Aug] R 8

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Comments on Harvest Facts, Figures T 1
Warm Weather, Crop Developments Reported [SELSKAYA ZHIZN 14 Aug] T 1
Six-Month Stockraising Figures Discussed [SELSKAYA ZHIZN 17 Aug] T 2
Briefs: Farm Machine Operators to Kazakhstan; Transporting Grain; Field Protection Belts; Vegetable Growing Sovkhozes T 5

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

'Progress-17' Cargo Spacecraft Launched 17 Aug U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Military Leaders Mark Construction Worker's Day [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 Aug] V 1
Ustinov Issues Order [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 Aug] V 2

INF EXCLUSION OF FRENCH, UK MISSILES ASSAILED

U.S. Report Reviewed

PM171417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Groundless Refusal; Special Report of the U.S. Congressional Research Service"]

[Text] Washington, 15 Aug -- The U.S. Administration's refusal to take the British and French nuclear arsenals into account when assessing the sides' potentials at the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe is groundless. This is, in fact, pointed out in a special report of the Congressional Research Service.

By acting in this way, it points out, the United States is ignoring the commitments which Britain and France have assumed before the NATO bloc. Citing official British Government documents, the report states, in particular, that all 64 of this country's nuclear missiles installed on nuclear-powered submarines are "attached to NATO." Although in peacetime they are formally under the control of the British military command, they are aimed at the target in accordance with the guidelines of the U.S. Strategic Air Command, while "in an emergency" the missiles are placed at the disposal of the supreme commander in chief of the NATO allied armed forces in Europe.

As for France, its signature is on the NATO Charter, in accordance with which it has to act jointly with the other NATO states in the event of an armed conflict arising. Precisely this, the report emphasizes, is why it does not matter whether or not France belongs to the bloc's military organization, since the contractual obligation which Paris assumed has the same force for it as for the other NATO countries.

The Congressional Research Service report attests that the Reagan administration is deliberately blocking the speediest reaching of an accord at the Geneva talks, seeking to upset the established approximate balance of forces by deploying new nuclear missile facilities in West Europe. Pursuing the same aims, Washington rejects the constructive initiative of the Soviet Union, which proposed reducing the number of its nuclear missiles in the European part of the country to the total level of France and Britain and, on that basis, concluding an agreement which would make it possible to curb the nuclear arms race on the continent.

Col Gen Chervov Interviewed

AU171150 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 13 Aug 83 p 2

[Interview with USSR Colonel General Nikolay Chervov by APN military commentator Morozov, entitled "The British and French Nuclear Forces Are an Integral Part of NATO; Statement by Colonel General Nikolay Chervov for APN" -- date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Col Gen Nikolay Chervov has answered the questions by APN military commentator V. Morozov about the British and French nuclear armaments.

[Question] How justified are the claims of certain Western leaders that the British and French nuclear forces cannot be taken into consideration at the Soviet-U.S. START talks which are underway in Geneva?

[Answer] This claim is not at all justified. Some Western politicians deliberately confound the issue of the British and French nuclear armaments. In a manner resembling an ultimatum, they suggest that the Soviet Union forget the British and French nuclear armaments, that is, not take into consideration the more than 400 warheads mounted on British and French missiles which are targeted at the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The question arises: Why? Because -- claims the U.S. side -- the British and French nuclear armaments allegedly count as national weapons. However, this makes no difference at all to the "potential enemy." The more than 200 carriers suitable for conveying the many hundreds of nuclear payloads are in a state of readiness, which is no fiction. This is a danger which we must constantly bear in mind and make allowances for when we want to guarantee our own security.

[Question] Nevertheless, there are attempts being made in the West to invent various "arguments" in support of not counting the British and French missiles among the NATO forces.

[Answer] All of the so-called arguments used by the West to prevent the British and French armaments from being counted among NATO's nuclear potential are ill-considered and unfounded. It remains a fact that Britain and France are the NATO allies of the United States and would, in a given case, use their own nuclear armaments against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Numerous Western sources are devoted to this, such as, for instance, the reports submitted to Congress by the U.S. secretary of defense on the 1981, 1982, and 1983 bills on the military budgets a 1978 British "white paper," a 1979 "white paper" of the FRG, and so forth. We can find similar proof in the annual studies (the 1982-83 study, for instance) of the London Institute for Strategic Studies, as well as FRG Government publications (1981). In all of them, we encounter arguments that support the NATO two-track decision.

For the time being, no one has dissociated himself from what was written or said a few years ago. The bilateral nature of the Geneva Soviet-U.S. talks does not provide a foundation for not taking the British and French nuclear armaments into consideration. Any serious proposal serving the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe must proceed from considering the entire complex of nuclear devices, that is, the weapons available to the Warsaw Pact and NATO in the given area, because only this is consistent with the demand of mutuality. This is the foundation of foundations. A just agreement cannot be reached on the limitation of intermediate-range nuclear weapons if the British and French devices are not taken into consideration.

[Question] What is your opinion of statements by some Western leaders according to which the Soviet Union did not raise the matter of the counting of the British and French devices previously and which claim that it only began to demand this lately?

[Answer] The Soviet side began to raise the issue of the British and French nuclear weapons already in 1980, at the very beginning of the talks with the United States. If someone now tries to make things appear as though the Soviet demand that these weapons be counted were made only recently, then that cannot be called anything but a deliberate distortion of the truth. As far as the consideration of the British and French nuclear weapons is concerned, that is the initial position and, at the same time, a position of principle of the Soviet Union. And the question at issue cannot be resolved by statements on the most diverse levels, either, because these do not contain any rational argument regarding why the British and French missiles are not to be considered at the talks.

If the British and French nuclear devices are not considered when the reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe is discussed, that means that the security of the Soviet Union and its allies is exposed to a threat. The Soviet Union does not retreat on this issue. The demand to list the British and French nuclear weapons among the NATO forces is not a mere wish but an objective necessity dictated by guaranteeing our security. In any given case, the Soviet Union must possess weapons of a quantity identical with the above-mentioned weapons.

[Question] One of the views that has been circulating in Washington holds that the Soviet Union is not prepared to conduct serious talks on disarmament. What is your opinion on this?

[Answer] We are conducting extremely responsible talks with the United States in Geneva with the sincere intention that we should reach agreement on the basis of equality and equal security. The Soviet Union proceeds from the unshakeable fact that there is no rational alternative to the nuclear arms race than agreement taking the legitimate interests of both sides into consideration.

The U.S. Administration distorts the attitude displayed by the Soviet Union at the talks, because, if it accepted and carefully studied its proposals, that would hinder the planned deployment of the U.S. missiles in West Europe and the development and operational installation of new systems of strategic weapons. That is precisely why U.S. propaganda describes the Soviet proposals as lacking in seriousness. Under the guise of the wave of propaganda, the deployment of U.S. missiles has, for all practical purposes, already begun in Europe, while the U.S. Congress has approved additional programs in the area of the development of strategic weapons. All this is being done in order to be able to negotiate with the Soviet Union from a position of strength.

The Soviet Union disavows the U.S. line that advocates threatening with force and exercising pressure in relations between countries and peoples. The Soviet state comes out in favor of resolving various problems, including the most difficult issues, through negotiations. We do not have to be encouraged to pursue cooperation of a constructive nature, for the Soviet Union is always ready to do so.

The United States is trying to persuade and force us radically to change the structure of the Soviet strategic forces in a manner to the Pentagon's liking. It is probable that the U.S. President will manage to persuade Congress to accept the program concerning the production of new strategic arms systems. However, the Soviet Union cannot be induced to accept unfounded demands that would unilaterally liquidate the Soviet strategic forces. It is completely hopeless to bring pressure to bear on the Soviet Union and force it to make concessions to the detriment of itself and its allies.

[Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 16 August on page 6 carries an identical version of the above interview]

WESTERN CRITICISM OF CEMA ECONOMIC PLANNING HIT

AU171319 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 12 Aug 83 p 5

[APN article by Fydor Breus: "The Plan As an Expression of Our Potential"]

[Text] In recent times there has been more and more criticism from the West on the way in which CEMA member-countries are overcoming their economic difficulties. These criticisms concern the way in which cooperation between these states is based on planning, and is accompanied by the continual promotion of the idea of "free market competition" as a supposed cure-all for all our economic troubles. At the same time, the fact is completely ignored that it is precisely mutual assistance and cooperation based on sensible planning that allows CEMA countries to develop their economies and to neutralize the negative influence of the world economic crisis.

Planning would indeed be an absurd undertaking if it were what the opponents of socialism said it was, that is, "bureaucratic," "inflexible," "ineffective," and so forth, because it would in actual fact be useless, and thoroughly harmful. However, in view of this, would any country condemn itself to nothing but misfortune by employing such a system of planning? And finally, must not an economic system which despite the "bureaucratic" planning (that Western propaganda accuses it of) be an extremely productive one if it allows the economies of CEMA countries to develop?

From the very beginning CEMA member-countries began the coordination of their 5-year economic plans for the 1956-60 timespan. It was also starting in this period that CEMA began developing new forms of cooperation in the field of modern planning. Comprehensive long-term plans for the development of key sectors of the economy were prepared, and bilateral specialization and cooperation programs up to 1990 were introduced.

The next form of cooperation in CEMA activities was to establish economic relations on the ministerial, association, and enterprise levels; to set up international firms, and therefore bring the economic mechanisms of all the member-countries closer together. This kind of cooperation has only just begun, but there are no doubts, even today, as to its effectiveness.

The most current problem facing not only CEMA countries, but the world, is how to solve the future fuel and energy problem. International cooperation based on planning brings benefits which are by no means trivial.

Crude oil, as we know, is worth its weight in gold today. Drilling for crude oil in the difficult Siberian conditions is becoming increasingly costly year by year, and its transportation requires a heavy outlay, while the demand for it grows. What then is the solution?

In 1982 Hungary's energy requirement was maintained at the 1978 level, while at the same time the country's industrial potential rose by 4 percent. This situation turned out to be the result of the Hungarian energy conservation program (as well as the conservation of crude oil). The energy conservation process is being applied in all CEMA countries, though more intensively in some than in others. However, the reduced demand for crude oil is compensated for by the alternative use of coal, electricity, and natural gas.

In the latest change in the structure of the energy balance a large role is played by nuclear energy. CEMA countries have introduced a multilateral agreement on specialization and cooperation in the industries manufacturing equipment for nuclear energy requirements.

This is the only agreement of its kind in the world. Some 50 associations and enterprises from Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, and the Soviet Union united to mutually assist in putting this nuclear apparatus into action on the highest worldwide level. The nuclear energy systems of several CEMA countries (with the exception of the Soviet Union) will allow us to "recover" 70-75 million tons of conventional fuel per annum. The economic results of this undertaking would be equal to building another "friendship" ["przjazn"] pipeline or four gas pipelines as big as the "Zwiazek" line.

During the current 5 years, beginning in 1981, the economic indicator of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between CEMA member-countries was doubled compared to the last 5 year period. This cooperation, based as it was on scientific planning, especially concerns industrial construction, energy, and expanding the machine and electronics industries. The Soviet Union plays a big role in this cooperation as it has 80 percent of the economic potential of the whole of CEMA at its disposal.

Today, the USSR and the other CEMA countries recognize the need to continue increasing the coordination of their national economic plans and to standardize their economic policies. Intensive preparations are now in progress for the planned talks on the current problems of cooperation between the member-states of this organization.

CEMA DENIES WEST'S ALLEGATIONS OF DISINTEGRATION

LD171901 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 17 TASS -- The allegations of Western economists that disintegration processes are observed in relations between socialist countries are far removed from the truth. Facts testify to the contrary: A constant process of the drawing closer together of national economies is taking place. This is stressed in the press bulletin of the CEMA Secretariat by Vladimir Pankov, lecturer of Moscow State University.

The author characterises as a major factor of economic cooperation the coordination of national economic development plans. During the past few years cooperation in planning has been enriched with new important forms, such as long-term special programmes of cooperation and bilateral long-term specialisation programmes, which are an offspring of the concerted strategy of cooperation for the 1980's. By the beginning of 1982 the CMEA countries had signed more than 200 multilateral agreements on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation within the framework of those programmes and by way of coordinating their development plans.

The consolidation of the planned basis of cooperation, the Soviet scholar continues, has contributed to the international division of labour between the CMEA countries and to the emergence of closer economic contacts, which are found at different levels, from ministries down to individual plants.

International specialisation and co-production are a major indicator of integration processes. In the engineering industries of the CMEA countries alone more than 10,000 different products, including computer technology, equipment for atomic power stations, and motor vehicles, are covered by specialisation agreements. Mutual exports of engineering products manufactured through specialisation grew from the value of 1.3 billion roubles in 1971 to 9.1 billion roubles in 1980.

Particular attention is attached to specialisation in the industries which are fundamental to technical progress.

For instance, during the current five-year period (1981-1985) the share of specialized products in the total volume of supplies of consumer technology will reach more than 80 percent.

The Soviet economist notes that scientific and technical cooperation between the CMEA countries, with joint work on major fundamental and applied problems playing a decisive role, has been given a new dimension. At present about 3,000 research organizations and institutions of higher learning in the CMEA countries participate in this cooperation. The CMEA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation has worked out guidelines for scientific cooperation during the period up to 1990. They embrace more than 180 major scientific problems.

These and other forms of cooperation contribute to the further rapprochement of the economic structures of CMEA countries. As the heads of government of socialist countries noted at the past session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in 1982, "the further extension of cooperation and socialist economic integration is playing an ever larger role in the economies of the CMEA countries." This cooperation is becoming a more and more substantial factor in strengthening the positions of CMEA countries in the world economy.

In this way reality forcefully demonstrates that the allegations about "disintegration" are absolutely groundless, the author concludes.

USSR'S ZHURAVLEV VIEWS INTERNATIONAL TRADE

PM171330 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Aug 83 First Edition p 3

["Topical Interview" with G. K. Zhuravlev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, by A. Alekseyev and G. Musayelyan: "An Active Instrument of Peace Initiatives"]

[Text] Question: In a foreword to readers of his book, which was recently published in the FRG by the firm Pal-Rugenstein, Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, once again stressed with the utmost clarity: "All the intentions of the Soviet people and their leadership boil down to the simple and natural desire to engage in peaceful labor, live in harmony with other peoples, and find common ground with them." International trade plays an important part in creating a climate of trust and mutual understanding. In this connection could you, Gennadiy Kirillovich, talk about our country's foreign trade ties?

Answer: As in all previous stages of socialist building, foreign trade plays an important part of fulfilling the tasks set by the 11th 5-Year Plan. In the first 2 years of the plan the USSR's foreign trade turnover was 27 percent above 1980, reaching R119.6 billion in 1982. Exports accounted for R63.2 billion, and imports R56.4 billion. In the first half of 1983 our foreign trade totaled R64.4 billion -- 7 percent over the same period in 1982. We are currently trading with 143 countries, and trade and economic relations with 116 of them are regulated by trade or intergovernmental agreements.

Cooperation with socialist states continues to develop most rapidly. Trade with them in 1982 was 12.1 percent over 1981, totalling R64.9 billion, and their share of the USSR's total trade turnover increased from 52.8 percent to 54.3 percent in the same period. At the same time trade with the CEMA members increased by 12.5 percent, and their share of the USSR's foreign trade turnover reached nearly 50 percent.

Question: One of the distinguishing features of the modern world is the increasing role of the developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, which have liberated themselves from colonial and semicolonial dependence. As we know, the Soviet Union pursues a policy of mutually advantageous cooperation with young states while fully respecting their sovereignty and not interfering in their affairs. In their letters to our newspaper, readers ask for more information about this.

Answer: The USSR currently maintains such contacts with 101 developing countries, on a treaty basis in 79 cases. Trade with these countries totaled R16.9 billion in 1982 -- 14 percent of our foreign trade turnover. At the same time particular attention is paid to economic and technical aid to developing states in establishing their national economies -- the construction of industrial and other installations. Sets of equipment for 203 projects in 36 developing countries were supplied in 1982.

India has been our biggest trading partner in recent years. The Soviet Union occupies the same place in India's foreign economic ties. Trade with India reached R2.5 billion in 1982. The prospects and main spheres of trade with this country are outlined in a long-term program for economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation. During Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to the USSR last September both states' determination was reaffirmed to increase trade by 50-100 percent in the current 5-year plan period and to maintain a high rate of increase through 1990.

Trade between the USSR and Syria, Libya, Brazil, Argentina, Nigeria, Malaysia, Ethiopia, and other states achieved substantial proportions in 1982.

Assistance and aid to developing countries in their struggle to overcome backwardness, to restructure international economic relations on a just basis, and to establish a new international economic order are our state's principled policy. This was once again clearly reaffirmed at the Sixth UNCTAD session, recently held in Belgrade, where the Soviet delegation called for the development of mutually advantageous trade and economic relations between all countries on a long-term basis, for increasing trust in relations, and for creating the conditions needed to accelerate the growth of developing states.

Question: In recent years, Gennadiy Kirillovich, as a result of the activation of aggressive forces, above all the United States, there has been an increase in the number of attempts to interfere in socialist states' internal affairs. How do these acts affect the state of trade and economic relations with the industrially developed countries?

Answer: At last year's CPSU Central Committee Plenum Yu.V. Andropov pointed out that differences between social systems must not prevent honest cooperation with all reciprocating states.

Despite the trade and political difficulties which have arisen, the volume and pattern of our trade with Western countries have not only been maintained, but have expanded. Trade between the USSR and this group of states reached R37.7 billion in 1982 -- 19.3 percent above 1980. Capitalist countries now account for almost one-third of the Soviet Union's foreign trade turnover.

Our most stable trade and economic ties are with the states of West Europe. They account for around 80 percent of all the USSR's trade with industrially developed capitalist countries. Steady expansion with these contacts was considerably helped by the solid legal treaty base, founded on long-term intergovernmental agreements, which was created in the late seventies and early eighties. These agreements regulate economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation. We have now concluded such agreements with virtually every Western state. Long-term cooperation programs extending over 10, 15, and in the case of some countries -- for example, the FRG -- 25 years, have been drawn up in order to put them into effect.

Question: Which West European countries are our biggest partners?

Answer: Without a doubt, the FRG. Trade with the FRG has increased more than tenfold since the early seventies. Last year it reached R6.6 billion. In collaboration with West German firms we have implemented and are implementing a number of important industrial projects, including some on a barter basis. One need only, for example, point out that FRG firms are actively participating in such a major deal as the "gas for pipes" deal. They are supplying large-diameter pipes, compressor stations, and other equipment for the building of the export gas pipeline.

Incidentally, despite all the U.S. Administration's attempts to foil it, the construction of the gas pipeline is proceeding successfully. Many sections are already ready for use and, as envisaged by the plan, gas exports to the West via this route will start early in 1984.

FRG Federal Chancellor H. Kohl and H.-D. Genscher, deputy federal chancellor and FRG minister of foreign affairs, recently paid an official visit to our country. We take a positive view of the statements made during the visit about the West German side's interest in further long-term cooperation, as envisaged within the framework of existing agreements extending into the next century. We hope that these statements will be backed up with concrete accords.

Soviet-Finnish economic ties are developing favorably.

Trade with Finland is characterized by a sustained tendency toward growth and topped R5 billion last year.

This June we were visited by Finnish President M. Koivisto. A broad exchange of views took place on developing all-around relations between the two countries, and a protocol was signed on cooperation between the USSR and Finland in the sphere of agriculture and food production, complementing the long-term program for developing and deepening trade, economic, industrial, scientific, and technical contacts between the two countries through 1995.

Trade between the USSR and Italy is developing dynamically. Trade turnover with Italy has topped R4 billion. We expect the policy of developing all-around trade and economic cooperation pursued by both countries to continue.

Our business cooperation with France continues to develop. Intergovernmental agreements are being successfully fulfilled and trade between the two states remains at a high level, although it was slightly down in 1982 at R3.6 billion. A number of major new agreements and contracts have recently been concluded with French firms, and their implementation could help deepen our trade and economic ties. The unfriendly acts by the French side which have complicated the development of bilateral relations and adversely affected the creation of a climate of trust and cooperation by joint efforts are thus all the more strange.

The USSR's foreign economic ties with countries like Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Greece, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and a number of other West European states are, on the whole, developing successfully. The scope for expanding trade with these countries is very considerable and there is reason to believe that it will be properly exploited.

Question: What can you say about the state of affairs in trade between the USSR and the United States and its allies?

Answer: The embargoes and sanctions applied by the previous and the present U.S. President have done considerable damage to trade between our countries and to U.S. businessmen and their West European colleagues, and have seriously poisoned the atmosphere of trust in the business world.

As history confirms, the Soviet Union has on several occasions been subjected to various "sanctions" and blockades, and all manner of campaigns, including "crusades," have been mounted against it. The result has always been the same: Drawing on its great potential our country has overcome all these obstacles in the path of its development. Those who applied the sanctions, called for the campaigns, and established the blockades and the boycotts have been the losers. As for Soviet foreign trade and economic organizations, they have taken and will continue to take prompt and effective steps to defend their interests.

This does not mean that they have "blacklisted" all U.S. firms and will have nothing to do with the United States. We respectfully and attentively view the efforts of those U.S. companies which, despite the difficulties, seek to develop normal trade ties with our country. The successful session of the members of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, held in Moscow in November 1982 after a 4-year break, was a reflection of business America's continuing interest in trading with us. Around 500 prominent representatives of business circles in the two countries took part in it.

We continue to advocate trade and economic cooperation with the United States, but cooperation based on equality, mutual advantage, the discharge of contractual obligations, and the renunciation of discrimination and linkage of trade questions with unrelated problems.

The development of our trade relations with Great Britain and Japan has slowed in recent years, not least as a result of these countries' pursuit of the U.S. sanctions policy. This year, however, we get the impression that there is a growing desire in these states for a more constructive approach.

Question: To sum up, Gennadiy Kirillovich, it may be concluded that foreign economic ties are an organic component of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, which is aimed at strengthening the socialist community, promoting the development of developing countries' economies and the consolidation of their economic independence, and strengthening the detente process.

Answer: Absolutely correct. Lenin's directive on the need to use trade ties with foreign countries as an active instrument for affirming peace initiatives in international life is permanently embodied in the activities of our party and state. Trade must serve the cause of peace and mutual understanding between peoples.

UN REPORT SUMS VIEWS ON MEDITERRANEAN SECURITY

LD152240 Moscow TASS in English 2231 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] New York August 16 TASS -- The United Nations Organisation should take most urgent measures for the consolidation of security in the Mediterranean. This conclusion is contained in the report of United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar prepared for the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The document entitled "The Strengthening of Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean" sums up the answers of the governments of the United Nations member-countries on this problem.

Socialist countries cannot be indifferent to the threat to peace which comes from [the] area of the Mediterranean which washes the European Continent, says the answer of the Polish Government. Along with other member-countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, Poland supports the proposals to turn the area into a zone free from nuclear weapons. The answers of the Polish Government express the confidence that the positive conclusion of the Madrid meeting planned for September, the meeting that discussed also the questions of the consolidation of security, cooperation, and stability in the Mediterranean, will promote the achievement of this goal.

WORLD CHURCHES ASSEMBLY DENOUNCES NUCLEAR ARMS

LD111718 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] The delegates of the assembly of the World Council of Churches, which closed in Vancouver, Canada, have denounced the manufacture or deployment of nuclear weapons as a crime against humanity. The closing statement concerning the problems of preserving peace and life on earth expresses support for the idea of a nuclear arsenals freeze and opposition to the NATO plans to deploy new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The document urges the believers to work jointly with the other peaceful forces for banning nuclear weapons. The delegates of about 300 Christian churches, representing 440,000,000 believers, also discussed the situation in Central America, in the south of Africa, and in the Middle East. The assembly called for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and for an end to military aid to groups acting against the government of the republic.

ANDROPOV RECEIVES U.S. TU LEADER WINPISINGER

PM171615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "U.S. Trade Union Leader Received by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov"]

[Text] Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on 17 August received William Winpisinger, president of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers (USA), vice president of the American AFL-CIO trade union association, who has arrived in the USSR at the head of a trade union delegation at the invitation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) and the central committee of the Heavy Engineering Industry Workers' Union of the USSR.

William Winpisinger presented to Yuriy Andropov on behalf of workers, members of his trade union, a greetings address -- a metal plaque with an engraving showing two joined hands symbolizing the USA and the USSR and the inscription -- in the spirit of friendship and striving for lasting peace for all people on earth.

A warm and friendly conversation between William Winpisinger and Yuriy Andropov took place. Chairman of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions Stepan Shalayev and assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Aleksandrov took part in the conversation.

Yuriy Andropov expressed cordial gratitude for the transfer to him of the friendly message of American workers -- members of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, stressing that he views it as the striving of the working people of the United States for the development of friendship with the Soviet people, for the consolidation of relations of peace and cooperation between the two countries, and thus, for universal peace. If a hand of friendship is extended to us, it will always be given a sincere handshake by the Soviet people, Yuriy Andropov said.

Yuriy Andropov said that William Winpisinger was known and respected in the USSR not only as the leader of one of the U.S. major trade unions and vice president of the largest trade union association in the USA but also as a public figure dedicated to ideas of peace and cooperation among nations.

The Soviet people have always stood for close contacts between workers and, generally speaking, the working people of our countries. It is our firm conviction that, given all our differences of political views, the working people always remain working people and have quite a few interests in common.

Today this common interest consists first and foremost in safeguarding peace and averting the catastrophe of another world war, a war which would be fought with nuclear missiles and the horrendous consequences of which for mankind are even hard to imagine in full measure.

Soviet people, just like many millions of people in all countries, see the main source of this danger now first of all in the relentless nuclear arms race which, besides, is being further stepped up by irresponsible, aggressive political statements and actions in the spirit of the notorious Cold War, perhaps even worse than that -- by statements and actions which undermine normal relations between states, sow mistrust and enmity among peoples.

We in the Soviet Union, both leaders and millions of rank-and-file working people, consider it to be our task of topmost priority to try to prevent the dangerous development of events, to strengthen peace which we need very much to fulfill our plans of internal development. to improve the life of the people, Yuriy Andropov stressed. He went on to recall the Soviet Union's numerous concrete proposals aimed at curbing the arms race, easing of international tensions and safeguarding peace.

The nuclear arms race in Europe has now become the nerve center of international relations, Yuriy Andropov said. It can become a source of a rapid and dramatic growth of a threat of new world war.

Trying to reach an agreement with the United States -- agreement which would put an end to the nuclear arms race in Europe -- the Soviet Union met its partner in the talks halfway on many points. However, the U.S. Administration continues to demand of us the USSR's unilateral disarmament, it would like to leave us unarmed in front of hundreds of NATO's nuclear missiles; we will, naturally, never agree to that.

The USSR, however, will continue following a constructive and flexible line at the talks in Geneva in the hope that the U.S. side will at last change its negative approach, show interest in honest agreement. We shall be doing so until the U.S. Government by starting deploying new nuclear missiles close to us, on the European territory, compels us to concentrate on defensive counter-measures in order to ensure the security of the Soviet people and its allies.

We do not want such developments. We want agreement and reduction of the nuclear arsenals of both sides. We do not want the arms race either on earth or in space from which mankind might be threatened with new mortal danger, if militarism is given free rein.

In conclusion Yuriy Andropov dwelt on contacts between Soviet and U.S. trade unions.

We stand for such contacts, he said, and for their development but, of course, on the basis of equality and mutual respect, without any discrimination. But at present both the AFL-CIO leadership and the U.S. authorities are doing everything possible to hinder contacts.

It would be a good thing if both union functionaries and the mass of the working people in the United States had a better idea of the great role played in our Soviet society by the trade unions and of the large and constantly growing rights and material possibilities available to them.

As for us, we stand for the large-scale extension of relations and friendly contacts between the working people of the Soviet Union and the United States, as well as for the overall improvement of relations and peaceful cooperation between our countries.

William Winpisinger thanked Yuriy Andropov for the detailed presentation of the Soviet viewpoint on important questions of Soviet-American relations and the struggle to strengthen peace. He spoke highly of the Soviet Union's efforts to curb the arms race and strengthen the mainstays of peaceful coexistence. He stressed that the working people in the United States also wanted lasting peace and the elimination of the danger of nuclear war, and that the constant development and expansion of contacts between the trade unions and all working people of the two countries was a reliable road to the strengthening of mutual understanding and peace.

FBI 'INTERROGATES' REAGAN ON BRIEFING PAPERS

LD172336 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1030 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Washington, 17 Aug (TASS) -- Trying to create an appearance of "objectivity" in studying the theft by "Reagan's people" of Democratic Party documents during the 1980 election campaign, the administration has resorted to a new maneuver. FBI agents have interrogated... the President of the United States.

Observers view the aim of this step to be to try to hush up the scandal, which is agitating the American capital. Judging by the statement by L. Speakes, White House deputy press secretary, Reagan during his "conversation" with the FBI representatives repeated his previous assurances that he knew nothing about his assistants obtaining or using Carter documents during his preparation for the television election debates.

The same aim is pursued by the FBI report that in the course of studying the archives of the Republican Party at Hoover University in California its agents "could not find" the stolen documents. However, this statement is being viewed with extreme scepticism. It is not ruled out here that the FBI agents, on instructions from W. Smith, the justice secretary and Reagan's close friend, thoroughly "cleaned out" the archives to remove "compromising material."

Meanwhile, the mood in Congress is moving towards an independent investigation of the scandal. D. Albosta, member of the House of Representatives and chairman of its sub-committee investigating the "new Watergate," has demanded from the FBI a copy of the so-called "Hugel memorandum," which was found in the archives at Hoover University.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, this document, which was sent to W. Casey, head of Reagan's election campaign (now director of the CIA) by one M. Hugel, one of his closest aides, contains incontrovertible proof that Reagan's election "team" had "their own man" in President Carter's entourage and had regular access to confidential information. I am extremely concerned, declared D. Albosta, that this memorandum was not passed to our subcommittee before now.

RUBEN, ARBATOV MEET WITH U.S. SENATORS

LD171656 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 17 TASS -- Guests of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR -- a group of U.S. senators led by Claiborne Pell -- today paid a visit to the USSR Supreme Soviet where they were received by Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, deputy chairman of the parliamentary group of the USSR.

Georgiy Arbatov, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, took part in the conversation.

JUSTICE REPORT ON SHIELDING BARBIE EXAMINED

LD171338 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Washington August 17 TASS -- Correspondent Aleksandr Lyutiy reporting: The United States is guilty of harboring a hardened Nazi criminal, the former Gestapo chief in the French city of Lyon, Klaus Barbie, after the Second World War. Washington actively used him in its subversive operations against the USSR and other European countries.

This admission is made in a Justice Department report, published here, "Klaus Barbie and the United States Government," prepared on the basis of the study of the archives of the CIA, the Pentagon, the U.S. Department of State and other agencies. It comes as a result of five months of investigation into Barbie's contacts with the USA which U.S. authorities were compelled to begin under the pressure of world public opinion after Barbie, known as the Butcher of Lyon, had been discovered in Bolivia and extradited to France.

It follows from the report that the Army Intelligence Corps in the U.S. occupation zone in Germany "noted" Barbie right after the war when he was hiding in Europe under the alias of Becker. The U.S. agent who was monitoring Barbie's movements recommended to his bosses not to intern Barbie as he could become a valuable information source. Another U.S. counter-intelligence official, one R. Taylor, wrote with undisguised cynicism that it would be much more valuable to use Barbie as an informer than to put him behind bars. This was said about a Nazi criminal who personally participated in the extermination of thousands of French resistance fighters and who had sent scores of thousands of other people to Nazi extermination camps.

Nonetheless the U.S. authorities decided with a shade of hesitation to recruit the Nazi criminal who stayed in occupied Germany and for an adequate pay took part in espionage operations against the USSR, France and other countries.

At the same time Washington, it follows from the report, ignored repeated requests of the French authorities that Barbie be extradited. Following one of such requests, the document says, top officials of the U.S. Army Counter-Inelligence Corps held a conference at their headquarters. The conference decided that Barbie should not be handed over to the French authorities. To save the Butcher of Lyon from deserved retribution U.S. special services urgently established contacts with former Nazis who had organised an underground system for evacuating Nazi criminals from Europe to Latin America. This escape organisation came to be known as the "rat line".

The CIA supplied Barbie with forged documents issued in the name of one Klaus Altman and secretly smuggled him and his family out of Europe and to Bolivia via Genoa in 1951.

Washington continued its immoral cooperation with the Nazi criminal after 1951. This will be seen from the fact that the Butcher of Lyon visited the United States at least twice using visas issued to him by the U.S. Embassy in La Paz. Although the report conceals the real meaning of those "business trips", there is no doubt that they were directly connected with Barbie's collaboration with U.S. special service.

Such actions constitute a gross violation of the commitments the USA took as a member of the anti-Hitler coalition, and of the universally accepted norms of morality and humanity. But then, it is well known that many Nazi war criminals have found sanctuary in the United States and live there without being disturbed. To this very day Washington regards them as especially valuable cadres for provocative and subversive operations against the socialist countries.

GENERALS' VIEWS ON 'NUCLEAR FALSE ALARMS' EYED

PM171358 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Dangerous Incidents"]

[Text] Washington, 15 Aug -- An unplanned press conference has been held here. It was given by B. Davis, commander of the U.S. Air Force Strategic Air Command, and J. O'Malley, vice chief of the Air Force Staff. Their statements related to materials published in THE WASHINGTON POST on 14 August on incidents which occurred in the U.S. strategic nuclear forces in 1979 and 1980.

The newspaper reported that in November 1980, ICBM's in the U.S. arsenal were being tested at a Pentagon air base in the state of Kansas. During the tests a signal was received that a missile had gone over to the mode of automatic preparation for launching. It was ascertained later that the incident happened because they had forgotten to substitute the "training" code for the "combat" code in the control console computer. The missile launch was prevented only thanks to intervention by the duty officers.

The generals admitted at the press conference that the automatic launch mode was interrupted. However, they maintained that the missile's nuclear warhead was not primed and that an accidental launch could not take place without direct instructions from the U.S. President.

A no less dangerous incident occurred in November 1979, when U.S. ICBM's were placed in a state of increased combat readiness for a "nuclear attack" as the result of a malfunction of the computer system. For 6 minutes strategic missiles with nuclear warheads were ready to be launched on command.

According to press data, in all 151 nuclear false alarms and more than 3,700 erroneous signals of a "less serious" nature have been recorded in the United States.

U.S. DEFICITS ATTRIBUTED TO ARMS SPENDING

PM170820 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Aug 83 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Vikentiy Matveyev "Political Observer's Opinion": "Life Itself Demands This"]

[Text] According to available data, military spending in the world totaled $650 billion in 1982, which is more than the combined incomes of the population living in the 50 economically least developed countries. Ten years ago 60 percent less money was spent on arms per year. What will happen in another 10 years' time? What huge material resources will be sacrificed on the altar of military business?

This business, whose stronghold is the United States, has been and remains the mainspring of the ruinous arms race, which is fraught with the danger of military catastrophe. The attempts by bourgeois propaganda and its yes-men to put the United States and the Soviet Union, and NATO and the Warsaw Pact member countries on a par in this respect are beneath criticism. Who is proposing that military budgets be substantially reduced? Not the NATO countries. The USSR, together with the other socialist countries, has been urging such a step in the United Nations for years. Corresponding resolutions have been submitted and met with the approval of the overwhelming majority of UN member countries. The governments of developing countries welcomed this initiative with special enthusiasm. According to what our country is proposing, a portion -- and a considerable one -- of the money saved through reducing military budgets must go toward assisting the economic development of the aforementioned countries. Thus it will not be a matter of some kind of symbolic reductions, but of a very tangible material contribution to the welfare of the peoples of the planet.

The United States and its closest NATO allies assumed an obstructionist stance right from the outset of the debate on this question in the United Nations. They do not dare oppose the proposed measure openly. Instead, they are resorting to all sorts of dodges. They claim, for instance, that the reduction in military budgets would be difficult to monitor. Maybe there is all the more reason then to embark on talks on how such a measure could be implemented most effectively in practice? No, the West has nothing to say on this subject. Yet during the seventies it proved possible to reach agreements through negotiations on far more complex questions relating to strategic arms limitations.

The whole point is that Washington does not even want to hear about cutting back military budgets. The references to "monitoring" are just a simple dodge.

At their recent Moscow meeting the leading party figures and statesmen from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR in their published joint statement again appealed to the NATO member states to start direct talks without delay with the aim of achieving agreement on not increasing military spending as of 1 January 1984 and on specific measures for a practical mutual reduction of military spending in the subsequent period so that the freed funds can be utilized for the needs of economic and social development, including that of the developing countries.

This question has lost none of its topicality and is becoming increasingly vital. It should be pointed out that opposition to the frenzied upward spiralling of military spending induced by the Reagan administration is mounting noticeably in the United States itself. Originally when the Republican administration came to power, it was planned to increase military spending under a 5-year program to a total of $1.6 trillion. Now the White House is planning to increase these appropriations to a total of $2.0 trillion. Planning.... Let's wait and see what comes of it.

The present U.S. Administration has suffered its most serious defeats in Congress during its entire period in office precisely on the question of military spending. And it is not a matter of some kind of short-term resistance by congressmen and senators. It is much more serious than that, primarily because the financial structure of U.S. capitalism itself is cracking up under the burden of the monstrous military budgets.

At the end of August 1982 the U.S. newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote: "The President does not agree with people who predict that the deficit will total no less than $60 billion in 1982." This figure seemed excessive to the White House boss. What can one say about the current fiscal year in the United States: The budget deficit envisaged by the government is to reach a total of $200 billion!

And what is the administration doing about it? Is it sounding the retreat? By no means. Heaping criticism on the House of Representatives recommendation to increase military spending by only (!) 4 percent instead of 10 percent, as the White House wants, Reagan, at the beginning of last April, described this decision of the House as "a dagger aimed at the very heart of the program for restoring the might of the U.S. Armed Forces."

"The U.S. Administration is acting as if the Russians are on the point of invading Chicago," the West German RHEINISCHE POST wrote about this kind of talk. The White House boss describes the course aimed at achieving military superiority over the USSR as a "restoration of U.S. military might"!

Washington is prepared to unrestrainedly boost military budgets without glancing back at what is happening to the civilian sector of the economy. But it is having to glance back. Even prominent figures in the ranks of the Republican Party, not to mention broad strata of the public, are increasingly raising their voices about the need to curb the spiralling military budgets. In the sphere of domestic policy this is becoming for the Reagan administration politically a most vulnerable question. After all, the President himself was forced to tell the Americans in mid-May this year some sensational news, as he put it: "The federal government has run up a debt totaling around $1 trillion." It is the result, as Reagan admitted, of "the government's excessive spending."

Conclusions? They are not being drawn by official Washington. It is running away from them, producing more routine militarist demagoguery in favor of boosting military spending and building up armaments. Facts are ignored, while the selfsame Reagan program for "restoring the might of the U.S. Armed Forces" is being pushed through Congress bit by bit. And those who do not agree get their arms twisted.

Meanwhile life is posing, with increasing urgency for the entire international community, not excluding the biggest capitalist power, the question of freezing the military budgets of major states as a first step, and then proceeding toward substantially reducing them.

BUSINESS LEADERS' CALLS FOR EXPANDED TRADE CITED

PM171340 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "USSR-United States: Against the 'Sanctions' Policy"]

[Text] D. Rockefeller, an eminent representative of American business circles and former chairman of the board of the Chase Manhattan Bank, has called for a dialogue between the United States and the USSR.

Although our two countries' world outlooks are radically different, he declared in an interview in the Japanese newspaper ASAHI, I do believe that a dialogue is possible, and the best dialogue is trade between two countries and the development of contacts in very different spheres. In this way both sides will be able to understand each other better, TASS reports.

D. Rockefeller called the policy of economic sanctions which the U.S. Administration has adopted "a big mistake."

Well-known representatives of American business circles -- M. Forrestal, former president of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, and J. Giffin, president of Armco, one of the countries' biggest corporations -- have spoken out against using trade as an instrument of foreign policy.

Washington's attempts to put political pressure on other countries with the help of trade bans of various kinds "merely inflict a painful blow on the interests of American exporters," they emphasize in an article published by THE NEW YORK TIMES. "It seems perfectly obvious," the authors point out, "that the United States must not restrict trade with the USSR."

Forrestal and Giffin point to the total failure of the Reagan administration's attempts to "influence" the Soviet Union with the help of such measures. "It is hard to imagine any vitally important product or technology which the Soviet Union either does not produce itself or cannot obtain from other Western countries among America's traditional trading partners," the American businessmen state.

U.S. 'TWO CHINAS' POLICY 'INSULT' TO PRC

LD172247 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] A year has passed since the publication of the joint Sino-American communique on American arms deliveries to Taiwan. Vasiliy Fedorov elaborates:

Washington's imperialist policy of two Chinas has been a major obstacle to the development of Sino-American ties for a long time. Having established normal diplomatic relations with the PRC in January 1979, Washington nevertheless failed to give up support for its old friend, the Taipei regime. In the meantime its links with the regime, which had been removed with American aid to China's island of Taiwan, are incompatible with the maintenance of normal relations with mainland China, of course. In the spring of 1979 the U.S. Congress adopted the so-called bill on relations with Taiwan. The bill obliged Washington to give military, political and other aid to the regime in Taipei.

America's military aid to Taiwan, whose size increases every year, led last summer to a sharp deterioration in relations between Washington and Beijing. Beijing's discontent with America's stance on the Taiwan problem is easy to understand. The imperialist policy of two Chinas poses an insult to a sovereign state and an indignity to the Chinese people. In terms of national security, it creates a direct threat to the PRC because advanced American weaponry is placed at the disposal of a belligerent militaristic regime whose policy is based on hatred for the government of mainland China.

In these conditions Washington decided to find a way out of the deadlock its relations with Beijing had reached. As a result, in August 1982 there emerged a joint communique which, as Washington officials claimed, put an end to long disputes and friction. The U.S. media spared no efforts in praising the agreement, qualifying it as a model of mutually acceptable compromise and in evidence of soundness of Washington's diplomacy. In short, the communique received a lot of acclaim, and what was the payoff?

The daily RENMIN RIBAO in its editorial of 18 August last year had to concede that, although the stalemate in relations between the two countries had been overcome, that didn't mean that the issue had been completely resolved. The U.S. President Reagan hastened to confirm this. The day after the publication of the communique in a telephone conversation with an official of the CPS television company he frankly stated that nothing had changed and that the United States would continue arming Taiwan. And what did the communique say? That the U.S. will do all it can to introduce measures and create conditions for completely resolving the problem.

These promises were never kept. Washington continued to supply Taiwan and advanced weapons. Another promise was that the quality and quantity of American arms sold to Taiwan will not exceed the level of deliveries carried out in the past few years. This promise was also broken because plans for the current year provide for supplying the Taipei regime with $880 million worth of advanced weaponry, while last year's level didn't exceed 800 million.

But the vaguest promise given to China by the United States concerned the time when American military deliveries to Taiwan were to be finally stopped. The Chinese side was insisting on naming a concrete date, but Washington confined itself to extremely indefinite wording. A year has elapsed since, but Washington's promises remained on paper, and judging by the behaviour of the Reagan administration no one intends to keep them. China continues protesting against Washington's arms shipments to Taiwan while Washington keeps parying these protests by different diplomatic maneuvers.

All this seems to be causing no visible damage to the Sino-American relations. Early this year Beijing was visited by Secretary of State Shultz. In September China's capital is to receive Defense Secretary Weinberger. In the meantime a group of American congressmen led by Melvin Price has arrived there. Prior to his departure Melvin Price said: The talks in Beijing will involve the issue of American arms shipments to China.

It looks like, protests or no protests, the two Chinas policy continues to be in force.

MANIFESTATIONS OF PERSONALITY CULT EXAMINED

OW170639 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Unattributed article: "No Statue or Badge"]

[Text] Some time ago, a conclusion was reached in a certain country; that is, personality cults are not good but harmful. Based on that conclusion, action was taken to fight the personality cult. Countless statues of a formerly idolized man and many badges bearing his image were destroyed. People no longer recited his quotations and mottoes or sang songs in praise of him. It seemed that everything was done as required. However, this action resulted in a certain kind of vacuum, and there was the feeling that something was missing, the feeling that life had become dull and flavorless without statues, badges, quotations, and eulogies.

Under such circumstances, some people in that country began to ask these questions: Was it is too early to eliminate the personality cult? Shouldn't there be a substitute to fill the vacuum? After considerable racking of their brains, they seemingly found a good solution, which was to create a figure combining both old and newly revered men. How should this figure be portrayed? Was it appropriate to make a double-bodied statue or a badge bearing the image of the double-bodied figure? In that way people would be unable to understand the real meaning of the double-bodied figure, nor could they tell which part they should love and which part they should hate. Was it possible to let the formerly-revered man serve the newly extolled person? If this could be done, the fame of the old man would not be totally damaged, while the new man would gain more prestige. Along this line, a really good solution has finally been found. Accordingly, action has been taken to tell people that the man once worshipped by them was not as bad as described by someone, that his only problem was some mistakes he committed, and that the new man they should worship is not only free from those mistakes, but is also able to correct the mistakes of the old man. In his brilliant and very timely works, the new man has made principled yet rather tenderhearted comments on the mistakes committed by the old man. As can be seen, the new man is even wiser and greater than the old one. Out of curiosity, someone may ask if these manifestations are not a new expression of the personality cult. To this question, those concerned have given an answer: "No. Since there is no statue or badge, how can these manifestations be regarded as a personality cult?" Certainly, there is no statue or badge at the present stage, but will this situation remain unchanged in the future?

U.S.-JAPANESE MILITARY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER EYED

LD172232 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo August 17 TASS -- Japanese-U.S. consultations began in Japan's National Defence Agency today. Under discussion is the question of transfer of Japanese military-application technology to the Pentagon. The Pentagon delegation has arrived in Tokyo with an intention to secure an obligation from the Japanese side to ensure the transfer to the USA of Japanese technological developments which are necessary to Washington for the implementation of the armed forces' and armaments' build-up programme.

U.S. representatives are interested, first of all, in Japanese integrated circuits necessary for the creation of military-purpose computers, fiber optics for laser communication, infra-red devices for the automatic guidance of missiles to target, and radar-invisible coatings for aircraft.

The press reports that at the forthcoming talks in Washington at the end of this week with U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, Kazuo Tanikawa, head of Japan's National Defence Agency, intends to sign documents which will ensure an uninterrupted flow of technological documentation from Japan to the USA.

USTINOV GREETS DPRK COUNTERPART ON JUBILEE

PM171422 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade O Chin-u, DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces:

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I congratulate you and all Korean People's Army servicemen on the 38th anniversary of Korea's liberation.

The Soviet Army's successful combat operations in August 1945 led to the defeat of the Kwangtung army and Korea's liberation from the rule of the Japanese imperialists and ensured the Korean people conditions for free development and the subsequent formation of the DPRK.

Soviet servicemen welcome the DPRK working people's achievements in building socialism and express solidarity with their struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for their motherland's peaceful unification on the basis of democratic principles.

I wish Korean People's Army servicemen further successes in improving their combat skill for the benefit of the consolidation of their socialist motherland's defense capability.

With communist greetings

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

AFGHAN NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE HOLIDAY MARKED

Moscow Meeting Held

LD172107 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 17 TASS -- A meeting to mark the DRA's national holiday -- the day of the restoration of independence -- was held in Moscow today.

Speakers at the meeting pointed out that the story of the struggle of the freedom-loving people of that country against colonialists testifies to the unbending courage of its patriots. Soviet Russia was the first state which recognised Afghanistan's independence in 1919, which strengthened its international positions. It was stressed that the friendship between the Soviet and the Afghan peoples was significantly strengthened following the April 1978 Revolution in Afghanistan and the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The birth on the Afghan soil of a state of the working people was received in the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community with great joy. The meeting participants expressed the confidence that the schemes of the imperialist circles led by the U.S., and of the world and regional reaction will not break the will of the Afghan people to defend its socio-political and economic gains.

Khabib Mangal, the DRA ambassador in the USSR, thanked the CPSU, the Soviet state and the whole of the Soviet people for the all-round assistance and support for the people of Afghanistan and the cause of the revolution.

Afghanistan's Progress

LD171645 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 17 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

On Friday, August 19, the Afghan people mark the day of restoration of national independence. The date is an outstanding landmark in the country's history, a big national holiday of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan: sixty four years ago Afghanistan, having routed the foreign invaders-colonialists, got an opportunity to emerge in the international arena as a sovereign and independent state. In that distant and tense time Soviet Russia, being the world's first state of workers and peasants, from the very outset declared its recognition of the new Afghan state. Friendly relations of a new type, based on full equality, mutual respect and non-interference, developed between the two countries. Since then Soviet-Afghan contacts have been developing successfully.

Today democratic Afghanistan marks the day of restoration of independence in the conditions of strenuous work of millions of Afghan citizens who build a new and prosperous society as well as in the conditions of the undeclared war unleashed by the forces of world imperialism and reaction against the Afghan people and the revolution.

An extensive program for economic rehabilitation and construction and for the completion, in the main, of the land and water reform was adopted at the eleventh plenary session of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) in March this year. As a result of the reform, hundreds of thousands of peasants have already received land from the state free of charge. Despite the intrigues of the counterrevolutionaries that are on the payroll of the USA and its Western allies, it was solemnly stated at the plenary session that the government and the working people of the DRA can now tackle the solution of big problems in the field of industry, agriculture, transport and production, since conditions have already been created for solving these problems successfully.

The enemies of the DRA seek to stifle the new system which meets the aspirations of masses of people, to restore the old regime and, in the end, to turn Afghanistan into a military springboard and base of aggression in the region. It is precisely these goals that are being pursued by the strategists of the undeclared war against the Afghan people.

The government of the DRA, guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence, pursues a course toward good-neighbourly relations with all states, and towards the solution of contentious questions at the table of negotiations.

The DRA's known proposals dated May 14, 1980, and August 24, 1981, are imbued with such peaceful spirit. They are directed towards a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. Urgent termination of any interference, including an armed one, from the outside in the internal affairs of the DRA is the main condition for such a settlement. It is no secret that it was precisely such an interference that became the prime cause of the aggravation of the situation in the region and had a negative effect on the development of the international situation as a whole.

The process of revolutionary transformations in Afghanistan is of irreversible character. It is time those who continue to artificially heighten tension around Afghanistan and unceremoniously to interfere in the internal affairs of the Afghan people realised that their plans are doomed to failure.

SOVIET DELEGATION CALLS ON INDIA'S GANDHI, SINGH

PM171937 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the rubric "USSR-India": "Demonstration of Friendship"]

[Text] On 13 August Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi received a delegation of the Soviet public, headed by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is here to take part in the celebrations marking the Indian-Soviet friendship month currently being held in India. The festival is celebrating the 12th anniversary of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation between the USSR and India, and the 36th anniversary of India's independence, TASS reports.

In the course of the ensuing conversation, I. Gandhi expressed concern over the recent deterioration in the international climate. Mankind is faced with the threat of a nuclear war, she said. The continuing economic inequality in the world, the responsibility for which lies with imperialist forces, is a cause of great alarm. In the current circumstances the struggle for peace, cooperation, and the peoples' security must be intensified everywhere. In this connection, the prime minister pointed out, Indian-Soviet friendship -- which must be comprehensively consolidated -- assumes particular importance. Our friendship has stood the test of time and is an important factor in the preservation of world peace.

The head of the Indian Government expressed confidence that the Indian-Soviet friendship month currently being held in India and the Soviet Union will be a considerable contribution to developing the friendship and deepening the multifaceted cooperation between the two countries in various spheres. The prime minister extended greetings to Soviet leaders and to Yu.V. Andropov personally, and wished the Soviet people happiness and prosperity.

The delegation of the Soviet public called on the Indian president, Zail Singh, the same day. In the course of the ensuing conversation Zail Zingh stressed the importance of Indian-Soviet friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation both for the two countries' peoples and for the consolidation of world peace.

A gala rally held here developed into a vivid demonstration of the firm relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation binding the USSR and India.

Delhi residents gathered in their hundreds in the festively attired auditorium of the Soviet science, culture, and arts center. In the presidium were prominent Indian politicians and public figures, and the delegation of the Soviet public headed by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev.

The friendly ties between the two countries' peoples have deep roots, Shiv Raj Patil, minister of science and technology, told the rally. The leaders of India's national liberation movement greeted the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution enthusiastically and thought highly of its historical importance for the destiny of peace. The years since then have demonstrated the durability of our friendly relations, which are founded on the principles of mutual respect, trust, and equality. Indian-Soviet ties are now successfully developing in the political, economic, scientific, technical, and cultural sphere. Cooperation with the USSR has played an important role in the role in the creation of modern Indian industry, enabling the republic to advance toward economic self-sufficiency.

S. Patil stressed that the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation between the USSR and India is a vivid reflection of the multifaceted nature of Indian-Soviet ties and a firm foundation for their further consolidation. This document, the minister pointed out, is particularly important at the present time, when the arms race buildup and the creation of new seats of tension in various parts of the world is increasing the threat to peace and the peoples' security. In common with the Soviet Union, India is a staunch advocate of halting the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race.

In his address I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed that the Soviet and Indian peoples will continue to pool efforts in the struggle to preserve and deepen detente and halt the arms race.

PAKISTAN MILITARY BUILDUP AIDED BY U.S.

LD162121 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Fedor Anatolyev commentary]

[Text] Judging by the latest report, Washington is expanding the scale of its involvement in modernizing the Pakistani Army. A few days ago the American Administration decided to supply Islamabad with the Harpoon naval missiles and the latest Vulcan anti-aircraft defense systems. The facts are proof of the great quantitative accumulation of the latest American weaponry in the arsenals of the Pakistani Army. Pakistan has received the first group of F-16 fighter-bombers, capable of carrying nuclear arms. According to press reports, Islamabad will get 100 instead of 40 such aircraft. On the whole, the military and economic aid of Washington to Islamabad is estimated at $3.2 billion now.

The latest steps of the American Administration leave no doubt that the militarization of Pakistan, conducted with the assistance of the American Administration, is assuming qualitatively new features. THE TIMES OF INDIA stresses that the armament of the Pakistani Navy with Harpoon missiles will cause the spreading of the arms race to the sea, which the region has managed to avoid. This explains the justified concern displayed by New Delhi. India has officially appealed to the United States, and the American decision was discussed in the Indian Parliament.

MP's stressed two things: First, the policy of the United States is leading to the further militarization of the Indian Ocean. The Pentagon has over thirty military bases and strongholds in the region. In exchange for weaponry, the American Defense Department is trying to get the right to build bases on Pakistani territory. In any case, the advanced headquarters of the U.S. Central Command will be located in Pakistan.

The Rapid Deployment Force, formed by Washington for interference in the internal affairs of 19 Afro-Asian states, are subject to the command. The force is supposed to include a Pakistani division, which is equipped in the same way as units of the American police corps. The electronic surveillance and control stations Pakistan has in [words indistinct] Gwadar, Peshawar, Karachi and Islamabad will allow the Pentagon to conduct landing operations in any part of the Persian Gulf without preliminary air reconnaissance.

The weekly MAINSTREAM feels this is a question of Pakistan's direct participation, carrying out the strategic plans of the United States in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency, the extension of military cooperation will be the main subject of the talks between American Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger during his visit to Pakistan. [sentence as heard]

Participants in the debate in the Indian Parliament also stressed that the modern weaponry sold to Pakistan could be used against India. This happened in the past many times. The nature of Pakistan's militarization also makes one think so. Islamabad intends to supply with American arms six infantry divisions and add 17 tanks, 34 artillery and ten anti-aircraft batallions to them. The new contingents will apparently be stationed along the border of India where 80 percent of Pakistani troops are concentrated. New military highways and eleven airfields are construction in those regions. In fact, massive military preparations are conducted in the immediate vicinity of the Indian border, with the use of the latest defensive weaponry of American make, which is sold to Pakistan in quantities exceeding defense needs.

In an interview with THE TIMES OF INDIA, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has said that Washington's policies and strategic plans in the Indian Ocean run counter to the interests of India, and pointed to the mass-scale sales of American arms to Pakistan. The Indian head of government also pointed to the reluctance of the United States to take into account the interests of the developing countries.

At a recent meeting in New Delhi, the foreign ministers of South Asian states agreed to expand mutually beneficial cooperation because they felt it would promote an atmosphere of trust and peace in the sub-continent. The addition of American arms to arsenals is pushing the development in an opposite direction. Suffice it to say that American arms are used from Pakistani territory against the people of Afghanistan. At the time of the tragic developments in Sri Lanka, the American media put forward the idea of the possibility of foreign interference in those affairs.

The leaders of nonaligned states at the conference in New Delhi spoke against imperialist interference in the affairs of the developing countries. They also said it was against the principle of nonalignment to let foreign countries build military bases on one's territory, render other services and joint military alliances. Members of the Nonaligned Movement consider the establishment of peaceful, friendly relations between states one of their main aims. Islamabad is apparently trying to reconcile the irreconcilable. On the one hand, it voices agreement with the principles of nonalignment, and on the other continues to build up its military might with the active assistance of the United States.

PAKISTAN'S INDEPENDENCE JUBILEE MARKED

PM171929 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Public Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting of representatives from primary organizations of the Society for Soviet-Pakistani Cultural Ties was held in Moscow 15 August to mark the 36th anniversary of the proclamation of Pakistan's independence. (A.B. Khakkani), Pakistani charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, took part in the meeting.

POLISH, EAST GERMAN LEADERS MEET IN WARSAW

LD171711 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw August 17 TASS -- The Polish people will continue to work toward enhancing the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, and to build socialism, said Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP), chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland. He spoke in Warsaw Tuesday at a meeting with a party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic, now on an official visit to Poland. The GDR delegation is led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG), chairman of the State Council of the GDR.

Wojciech Jaruzelski emphasised that Poland's socialist gains are inviolable. The enemies of socialism, supported by imperialist centers, tried to exploit the situation that had taken shape in the country for attaining their counter-revolutionary aims. But the trust and internationalist aid of fraternal countries promoted the solution of Poland's domestic problems. The Soviet Union's assistance is particularly valuable and indispensable. Touching on the international situation, Wojciech Jaruzelski said that U.S. imperialism is trying to attain military advantages, planning the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe which pose a threat to the security and peaceful work of socialist countries. These plans will be resisted accordingly, he said. Poland and the GDR completely identify themselves with the Soviet Union on that issue.

In his reply speech Erich Honecker said that as a result of the policy of confrontation and whipping up the arms race pursued by imperialist forces, primarily the USA, mankind is faced with the intensifying threat of sliding to a nuclear catastrophe. Everything should be done to prevent that, he said. In view of the aggravation of the international situation it is necessary to consolidate the socialist community. We regard that as a reliable guarantee of the continuing socialist construction in our countries and a guarantee of the preservation of peace, Erich Honecker said.

WESTERN RADIO AIMS AT 'UNDERMINING' POLAND

PM171112 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 Aug 83 p 3

[Own correspondent Y. Vasilkov Warsaw dispatch under the rubric "Look Out -- Subversion!" "The Puppets Are Manipulated From the West"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The normalization of the situation in the Polish People's Republic is clearly not to the liking of those people who would like to revert to the period of anarchy, demagoguery, and national discord. From time to time there is evidence of various actions by the so-called "underground" which still has not given up hope that, despite all, it will prove possible to divert Poland from the socialist path.

Today nobody any longer doubts the direct link between these "oppositionists" and the West's ideological subversion centers; from there literally every move of the puppets is actively stage-managed and ever new plans for subversive and provocative operations are devised.

The communication between the masters and the executors of these schemes is organized via Western radio stations' Polish-language editorial offices. Following 13 December 1981, the volume of broadcasts beamed to Poland has increased considerably and now totals 34 hours and more per day.

In the broadcasts of Radio Free Europe, the Voice of America, the BBC, the West German Deutschlandfunk, and the French Radio France Internationale, blatant incitement against the people's power in Poland is carried out day after day.

This activity is generously subsidized by the imperialist circles. Recently the U.S. Congress allocated additional funds totaling $22 million for the expansion of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

The hostile radio voices are not fastidious in their choice of methods in waging psychological warfare. Deliberate lies, misrepresentation of facts, suppression of successes, and, on the other hand, exaggeration of various difficulties are employed. The idea of an allegedly "irreconcilable contradiction" between the popular masses and the representatives of authority is being drummed into Polish society. To this end, events of both the recent past and history in general are arbitrarily interpreted and the Poles' national sentiments are shamelessly exploited.

P. (Linebarger), one of the U.S. theoreticians of psychological warfare against peace and socialism, wrote 30 years ago: "Facts and logic are useful in propaganda but they must not be regarded as being either propaganda or truth. Literally all good propaganda -- no matter what kind of propaganda it is -- is truth because it picks out the truths which it needs." This shameless conduct in handling facts and logic has become the bourgeois propagandists' norm today.

They have introduced a whole range of terms in broadcasts to Poland which are to evoke associations with the times of Hitlerite occupation in the radio listeners' minds ("the underground," "clandestinity," "the resistance movement," "collaborationists," and so forth).

Anybody who has taken part in measures aimed at restoring the normal activity of public institutions, anybody who, for instance has taken part in the process of setting up the new trade unions, is anathematized. The Western "voices" have condemned everything that has contributed to the normalization of the situation in the country.

This campaign has been accompanied by constant attacks against the PZPR, the Polish state, and all those people who favor the speediest normalization of life in Poland.

The stigma of collaboration was designed to help discredit them morally and professionally. This, precisely, was the aim pursued by Radio Free Europe in broadcasting "lists of collaborationists." These contained abusive descriptions and the actual names and addresses of Polish citizens.

Strenuous efforts have been made in disseminating the claim that "passive resistance" is the expression of "the public's true sentiments." Therefore, as Radio Free Europe stated, an active stance adopted by citizens in fulfilling their public and state duty is "nothing but aiding and abetting a crime" (!). Essentially this is a form of moral terror applied to the whole of Polish society.

Considerable efforts have been made to cause disruption and "protest demonstrations" in Polish cities on the eve of various kinds of anniversaries and festivals. In this, the Western radio stations have played the part of direct organizer, supplying the day, hour, and venue of the actions which have been planned in the subversive centers.

It should be said that the western radio stations base their subversive activity on propaganda formulas and concepts which are determined in advance and not on the real situation which is taking shape despite the wishes of the gentlemen in Washington, Munich, London, and Paris. Only recently Radio Free Europe was forced to admit in one of its broadcasts that the "function of Solidarity as such has a come to an end." The tactics of psychological warfare are changing for this reason. With reference to one Maciej Polewski, presented as a figure of the Polish counterrevolutionary "underground" (although it is quite possible that the name is purely fictitious), a program has been advanced for setting up clandestine organizational structures of a paramilitary nature to conduct subversive activities, including acts of terrorism in people's Poland.

The western inciters are clearly losing their nerve and putting pressure on their stooges inside Poland. "Don't engage in lengthy discussions of program objectives. It is necessary to act," the broadcast said. "Proclaiming fine slogans is no use. What is called for is a show of strength...."

Well, Radio Free Europe was not telling its listeners anything new. It was merely continuing its line aimed at stirring up contradictions among the Poles, undermining the foundations of the Polish people's state, and disrupting peace in Europe. Under cover of arguments for an "independent democratic Poland," the West's ideological saboteurs are sweating blood to translate the interests of world imperialism into reality. However, increasing numbers of Poles are scornfully rejecting the fabrications and "advice" of the Western string-pullers.

SHIPYARD AT SZCZECIN RETURNING TO NORMAL

PM171333 Moscow TRUD in Russian 31 Jul 83 p 3

[Own correspondent Yu. Vasilkov dispatch: "Finding One's Place"]

[Text] It is easy to find one's way about the labyrinthine shops at the A. Warski shipyard in Szczecin -- at each "intersection," just like in a town, are the names of the streets: "Coal Street," "Metalworker Street," "Zinc Street," "Assembly Street," and it is easy to guess where which specialists work. And all these streets at the plant lead to the heart of the yard -- the berths and slipways.

The yard director, Stanislaw Ozimek, put the figure of 163 on the number of ships built in Szczecin for the Soviet Union, representing almost half of all production over the last 35 years. Today too a considerable amount of the production is assured by Soviet orders for the scientific research fleet and auxiliary vessels.

"Warski-built ships are reliable," noted Ye.M. Makeyev, the leader of a group of Soviet specialists. "They are characterized by good design configuration and attention to the details that guarantee the crew's comfort."

At the yard gates we saw a large placard symbolizing Soviet-Polish friendship. For the enterprise this friendship, being of vital importance, has concrete substance.

That is how things stand today, and so will they always. This infuriates the enemies of socialism and those who would use any means to discredit our joint gains. Two years ago they were acting openly to sully the Polish-Soviet alliance. Since they did not have and indeed could not have any arguments on their side, the most shameless lie was put into circulation.

Anti-Sovietism became a constituent part of the general antisocialist campaign with the A. Warski shipyard as one of its bases after August 1980. The main target of attack, as is known, were the PZPR primary organizations.

"Not everybody withstood the open political struggle," says Jerry Kasak, secretary of the party committee. "All the more so since the enemy used blackmail and threats of physical reprisals. But the backbone of the party organization stood firm and, one can confidently say, grew stronger through the struggle."

Today the party organization is considerably more active in its work and is the fundamental motive force behind the stabilization process. The battle must be fought literally for each individual, to overcome the mistrust, suspicion, apathy and all the other regrettable consequences of the period of anarchy and counterrevolution. Special attention must be given to youth.

Other social organizations, and primarily the trade union, are called upon to be allies in the important educational process.

We talked to Eleonora Prawola and Jerzy Zielinski, members of the presidium of the recently elected trade union committee, who told us that the union had already united around 2,000 people -- almost a quarter of all the workers. Right from the first days after the election, the union activists' attention has been concentrated on concrete matters of concern to the labor collective. There are many such matters, especially in the social and domestic sphere — hygiene and safety at work, the organization of feeding, the allocation of housing....

In one shop a group of workers held a lively debate on the trade union committee's decision concerning the allotment of truck gardens. It was clear that the resolution was well conceived and did not give rise to any differing interpretations. In the distribution process, account was even taken of statements by those who have not yet joined the union. This enhanced the prestige of the new organization -- people valued its efforts to be objective. The union committee's efforts to ensure normal working of the plant's canteens and the allocation of goods in short supply as refrigerators and washing machines did not go unnoticed....

In no way are these things trivial, the union activists rightly emphasize; they are really vital questions for ordinary working people, and not only for them but for production as a whole.

The collective at the A. Warski shipyard is still encountering considerable difficulties. Even now the cooperative ties that were broken in 1981 have not been fully restored. Because of this, supplies are irregular and the manpower shortage is having a sharp impact.

Yet nevertheless the joint efforts of management and social organizations are beginning to bear fruit. The production process at the A. Warski shipyard is getting back to normal. A not inconsiderable role in this was played by the prompt aid of the Soviet Union, which gave practical help in overcoming the consequences of the West's so-called "sanctions." The enterprise has already reached its 1979 level, but this is just the first step. The enterprise management considers that only when the indicators for the first half of 1980 are reestablished will we be able to say that a decisive watershed in the campaign for complete stabilization has been reached.

SED OFFICIAL ADDRESSES SOVIET SERVICEMEN

PM170851 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Heartfelt Gratitude"]

[Text] Berlin, 12 Aug -- The German-Soviet Friendship Society will continue to wage an active struggle to safeguard peace and to do its utmost to strengthen the fraternal alliance between the GDR and USSR peoples and to unmask the aggressive course of the extreme reactionary forces of the United States and the NATO countries. This was stated by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee and president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, when delivering a report to servicemen of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany on the society's urgent tasks arising from the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 12th German-Soviet Friendship Society Congress.

The speaker expressed heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet generals, officers, and men for their selfless military labor in the interests of the socialist countries' security and of ensuring peace, and for their efforts in further deepening the combat collaboration among the Warsaw Pact states' armies.

Colonel General A. Lizichev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany Political Directorate, noted in his speech that the servicemen of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany are tirelessly strengthening their combat readiness so as to be able to fulfill their internationalist duty in defense of socialism and peace with honor at all times.

ROMANIAN ENVOY STRESSES TIES WITH USSR

PM171927 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Press Conference Held"]

[Text] A press conference devoted to Romania's national day -- the day of liberation from fascist slavery -- was held at the Romanian Embassy in Moscow on 15 August. Ambassador T. Dudas informed journalists of the republic's successes in building socialism Exceptional significance for Romanian-Soviet relations, he said, attaches to the friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the CPSU and the meetings and talks between the leaders of our parties and states.

FRG OFFICIAL DENIES U.S. MISSILES POSE DANGER

LD171745 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0645 GMT 17 Aug 83

["Propagandistic Capers" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Aug (TASS) -- TASS military affairs observer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The information service of the FRG's Ministry of Defense recently published a statement by State Secretary P.K. Wurzbach, the essence of which is that while Soviet tactical missiles, which are not a topic of discussion at Geneva, are deployed on the territory of Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union's adoption of retaliatory measures if the new American intermediate missiles are deployed in the FRG will have no real significance for the Federal Republic's military-political situation.

In other words, the Defense Ministry state secretary is striving to convince FRG Germans that they allegedly have no grounds to worry in connection with the deployment of the new American intermediate missiles on their territory and the corresponding retaliatory measures by the Soviet Union.

This propaganda jumble of reticence and undoubted lies is needed by the military department of the Federal Republic in order to weaken protests by the FRG population against the American plans to transform West Europe into a lightning conductor to divert from the United States any retaliatory strikes in the event Washington unleashes a so-called "limited" nuclear war.

In his statement P.K. Wurzbach prefers not to mention the fact that the USSR is prepared to reach an agreement on complete liberation of the European Continent from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons, and that the Soviet Union supports the idea of creating a zone in the center of Europe free from battlefield nuclear weapons. The state secretary also keeps quiet about the fact that the NATO countries, including the FRG, absolutely refuse to discuss these Soviet peace initiatives. And yet they have already been 2 years at the negotiating table.

Why are the United States and NATO hushing them up? Obviously, because the United States has a huge number of not only medium-range aircraft carrying nuclear weapons in West Europe, but also tactical missiles and atomic artillery. In the event of the outbreak of war in Europe the United States could, in short time, utilize 6,000-7,000 nuclear warheads, most of which are now stored on FRG territory.

It is hard to believe that there are people in the FRG who seriously accept the propagandistic capers of the state secretary that it is immaterial for their country's security which missiles are deployed, in what numbers and at what distance from their territory.

It is hard to believe that the Germans are indifferent about whether the buildup of armaments by both sides on their border continues or about whether a solution which reduces the level of military confrontation in Europe is to be found.

A critical time is beginning in the development of the situation in Europe. In the event of their deployment in West Europe, the American Pershing II cruise missiles -- which are intended for a first strike against the socialist countries -- will really sharply increase the threat to the Soviet Union and its allies. And this threat will come primarily from the territory of the FRG. Of course, in this instance the danger of war is also increased for the FRG. It is increased many times over.

FRG COMMUNISTS CONDEMN STORES OF U.S. NERVE GAS

LD172315 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Bonn August 17 TASS -- The nerve gas v-x, which the U.S. Army has, was developed by the West German chemical concern "Bayer." This is confirmed by documents which were shown by representatives of the German Communist Party [GCP] to newsmen at a press conference held here today.

About 10 thousand tons of chemical ammunition is stored at a U.S. military base in Fischbach (Rheinland-Pfalz). The ammunition includes shells with v-x gas. The quantity is enough to kill many millions of people.

Gas v-x synthesised by chemist Gerhard Schraeder who has been developing chemical weapons from the thirties. At that time Schraeder developed combat toxic agents "tabun" and "sarin" for a fascist Wehrmacht.

As is said in the documentation of the GCP, Schraeder, now one of the leading "Bayer" experts, completed the development of v-x gas in 1959 and patented it. In 1961 the patent was purchased from "Bayer" by the Americans who immediately embarked on v-x gas production, and by 1969 they had produced over 100 thousand tons of the gas. The "Bayer" concern in the process reaped hefty profits by getting patent royalties.

Exposing the dangerous links of the West German chemical giant with U.S. military is of topical importance. As the GCP documents point out, high-ranking U.S. Army officers have become frequent guests at the "Bayer" research centre in Wuppertal. The USA has decided to begin production of the most recent type of chemical weapons -- binary, the combination of whose components produces a gas of the type of v-x.

West German Communists demanded a ban on the production of chemical weapons, and the liquidation of all its stocks, including those in the U.S. military bases in the FRG.

SYRIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISIT DETAILED

LD171715 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 17 TASS -- A delegation of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic (SAR), led by Mahmud Az-Zu'bi, speaker of the People's Council of the SAR, stayed in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit from August 9 to 16, 1983, at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

During the conversations, the Soviet and Syrian parliamentarians pointed out the successful dynamic development of Soviet-Syrian relations in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the SAR. The two sides' striving for further strengthening and expansion of Soviet-Syrian cooperation in various fields was reaffirmed.

When discussing topical international problems, the sides expressed serious concern over the aggravation of the international situation as a result of the militarist course of the USA and NATO countries.

In this connection the representatives of the People's Council of the SAR gave a high appraisal of the CPSU's and the Soviet state's peaceful initiatives aimed at preserving peace and at curbing the arms race. The Syrian parliamentarians stated full support for the proposal put forward by the USSR Supreme Soviet at the eighth session in June this year, on a freeze on nuclear armaments by all states which possess them. A big importance of the meeting of the party and state leaders of seven socialist states in Moscow in June this year, and of the program of actions contained in their joint statement and aimed at removing the war threat and at easing international tension was emphasized from the Syrian side.

The sides declared in favour of the need to increase the efforts of all peace forces for taking practical steps with a view to preventing a nuclear catastrophe, to keeping detente and to improving inter state relations.

Soviet and Syrian parliamentarians expressed concern over the growth of tension in the Middle East as a result of Israel's aggression against Arab peoples, the aggression which is being continued with complicity on the part of the USA. They condemned Israel's policy of racism and terror in the occupied Arab territories.

It was stressed that the capitulatory inequitable agreement which has been imposed upon Lebanon by the USA and Israel infringes upon the sovereignty and independence of the Lebanese state and creates a threat to the security of Syria and other Arab states. The sides emphasized the untenability of Washington's and Tel Aviv's hypocritical attempts at declining responsibility for the lack of peace in Lebanon and at shifting responsibility to those sides which themselves are the target of aggression.

The representatives of the parliaments of the USSR and the SAR firmly condemned the preparation by Israel of an aggression against Syria and the political and diplomatic pressure being put on that country with a view to making it depart from the principled, anti-imperialist position. The Soviet side reaffirmed solidarity with the Arab Syrian people and gave a high appraisal of Syria's firm and principled course in counteracting imperialism's and Zionism's plans in the Middle East.

The sides declared for immediate and unconditional termination of the Israeli occupation and for full withdrawal of all troops of Israel from the territory of Lebanon in accordance with the U.N. Security Council's resolutions 425, 508 and 509, for the restoration of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of that Arab state.

The parliamentarians of the two countries severely condemned the USA's and Israel's attempts at imposing separate agreements upon the Arabs, agreements aimed at enslaving them, at preventing the exercise of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, and at debarring the PLO -- their sole legitimate representatives -- from participation in a Middle East settlement.

The Soviet and Syrian parliamentarians reaffirmed the determination of their countries to press for a just all-embracing settlement on the basis of full and unconditional withdrawal of the troops of Israel from all Arab territories which it has occupied since 1967 and the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state of their own.

The sides emphasized the constructive character of the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union as well as of the decisions of the Arab summit conference in Fes, aimed at achieving a just settlement of the Middle East problem.

The consistency of the USSR's course towards support for the struggle of the Syrian people and other Arab peoples against Israel's aggression and imperialism's intrigues in the Middle East was reaffirmed from the Soviet side. The sides stressed a particular need in the present situation for stronger cooperation among the progressive and patriotic forces of the Arab world and for the unity of action of all Arab states against imperialism and Zionism.

The Syrian parliamentarians gave a high appraisal of the USSR's firm and consistent line in Middle East affairs and expressed gratitude for the Soviet Union's invariable support for the just cause of the Syrian people and other Arab peoples.

Deep satisfaction with the meetings and conversations was expressed from both sides. It was agreed to continue to develop Soviet-Syrian parliamentary contacts which constitute an important element of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab republic.

SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY ON USSR INTERPARTY TIES VISIT

PM171008 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "According to the Plan of Party Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of party workers of Syria's Ba'th Party headed by S. Salih, secretary of the Ba'th Party's district committee for Al Qunaytirah Province, was in the Soviet Union 8 through 15 August in accordance with the plan of party ties between the CPSU and the Ba'th Party.

The Syrian guests were received at the CPSU Central Committee party organizational work section and visited Bryansk. The delegation familiarized itself with the activity of CPSU party organizations and with the life of the Soviet people.

SOVIET-ALGERIAN COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

PM180915 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Aug 83 Second Edition p 5

[S. Chichkov report under the rubric "Our Interviews": "Prospects for Cooperation"]

[Text] A protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria for 1983-1984 was signed in the USSR Foreign Ministry in Moscow yesterday. The protocol was signed by Yu.A. Kirichenko, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Department, and H. Bourki, chief of the Algerian Foreign Ministry's USSR department.

The latest program for cooperation between the USSR and Algeria reflects the two countries' desire to deepen their cultural relations, Yu.A. Kirichenko noted. It will promote the continuation of our contacts in the sphere of culture, science, education, and sport. This will serve not only the strengthening of relations between the peoples of the two countries, which are bound by indissoluble friendship, but also the cause of peace and mutual understanding in the world.

H. Bourki than spoke. He stressed deep satisfaction with the signing of the protocol on cultural and scientific coopcration between the USSR and Algeria, noting that another stone has thus been laid in the edifice of Algerian-Soviet friendship.

In a talk with SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA's correspondent, Hamid Bourki said:

"Our friendly countries have been coopeating successfully for 20 years. We are satisfied with the results which have been achieved first and foremost thanks to Soviet people's efforts. The new program for diverse ties between our countries opens up considerable prospects first and foremost in the sphere of the education and training in the Soviet Union's educational institutions of specialists for Algeria's national economy. The Soviet Union has allocated 290 grants for Algerian students for the academic year 1983-1984, and in the academic year 1984-1985 there will be 340. A significant number of Soviet specialists will be sent to our universities and institutes. It is planned to further extend exchanges in the sphere of culture, art, and information, and also between creative unions. The other day many movie theaters in the Algerian capital began showings of Soviet movies, including 'Tehran-43,' 'The Crew' [Ekipazh], and others.

"Apart from the exchange of movies, artistic collectives, and delegations of cultural workers, we have continued our cooperation in the sphere of book publishing," H. Bourki went on. "In early September, Algeria will take part in the Moscow international book fair, and at the end of September we will have an international book exhibition in which Soviet publishing houses will participate actively. And of course, the new cooperation program will notably strengthen contacts between the 'USSR-Algeria' Friendship Society and the 'Algeria-USSR' Friendship Association. Cooperation in the most diverse spheres and firm friendship -- this is the path the two countries' peoples are following."

ISRAELI REDEPLOYMENT VIEWED AS ANNEXATION ATTEMPT

LD172052 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 17 Aug 83

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Nikolay Grechkov]

[Text] Some stability prevailed in Lebanon following the recent increase of tension in the internal political situation. The Lebanese Government has decided to reopen Beirut's international airport which was closed last Wednesday after being subjected to artillery shelling during sectarian clashes fanned by the Israeli occupiers. Based on the first signs of reduced tension in Beirut, Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens paid a surprise visit to Beirut. Political observers consider the aim of this visit is to exert further pressure on the Lebanese Government with regard to the so-called redeployment of the occupation forces in Lebanon.

The Lebanese Government rightly considers that the redeployment of forces is merely a maneuver by Tel Aviv leading to firm establishment of the Israeli occupation of the southern areas of Lebanon to which the Israeli forces will withdraw. The Begin government claims that the only reason for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Beirut and from the mountain area of Ash Shuf to behind the Al-Awali river is the desire to reduce losses of officers and men at the hands of the Lebanese nationalists. But the matter does not rest here. Tel Aviv wants to withdraw its forces to behind the Al-Awali river so that they can stay there forever. Leading politician and former prime minister of Lebanon, Rashid Karami, said in Tripoli [Lebanon] that Israel is taking rapid steps to annex southern Lebanon. He added that this is indicated by the redeployment of forces announced by Tel Aviv, its building of a network of military installations in southern Lebanon and its attempt to set up there a Lebanese administration obedient to Israel. The Israel defense minister came to Lebanon to implement the plan for the redeployment of forces and to wring consent from the Lebanese authorities for this operation.

KUWAIT REJECTS U.S. AMBASSADOR-DESIGNATE

LD172032 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 17 Aug 83

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Nikolay Grechkov]

[Text] News agencies report from Washington about the ill-concealed displeasure of the White House caused by the Kuwait Government's recent decision to reject Brandon Grove as U.S. ambassador to Kuwait. The reason is that in the past Grove was a U.S. consul general in Jerusalem.

It is recalled that Israel seized Jerusalem as a result of the June 1967 aggression and in July 1980 the Knesset proclaimed it the united and eternal capital of Israel. This illegitimate step by the ruling quarters in Zionist Israel is totally contrary to the principles of international law and of the UN charter. Add to this the fact that UN Security Council Resolution No 242 clearly considers Jerusalem as occupied land. But the Israeli rulers are doing their utmost to give their unlawful proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel the appearance of international recognition. However all these attempts are futile because the entire world clearly sees that Jerusalem is a city usurped by the Zionist aggressors.

Why then, does official Washington express its displeasure with the decision taken by the Government of Kuwait? It would have been more appropriate for the American Administration to realize that by its policy unlimited support to Zionist Israel it is encouraging the rulers of Tel Aviv in the policy of brigandry and international [word indistinct] which they have been pursuing for more than 30 years.

U.S.-SOMALI 'EASTERN WIND-83' MANEUVERS HIT

LD172305 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] The authorities in Mogadishu have opened Somali borders for a special contingent of the United States Army, the Rapid Deployment Force, after complying with a request from the force's command to let nearly 3,000 American paratroops take part in maneuvers on Somali soil. This is three times the number of troops involved in last year's exercises of potential American punitive forces, also staged on Somali territory. It has been agreed that Somali troops will also take part in maneuvers, codenamed "Eastern Wind-83," since the Pentagon feels that they, too, need proper training.

Having made one concession to the United States military department, the Somali leaders are obediently following in the wake of United States policy in the region, although it infringes on national sovereignty and contradicts national interests. In the hopes that the mighty ally will help them achieve at least some of their expansionist goals, the Somali leaders are trying to humor it in every way, promoting broader United States infiltration of Africa and the Middle East. As they keep claiming that they belong to the Africans and the Arabs, the authorities in Mogadishu are openly ignoring the interests of both. For example, they are assisting the United States military, although in the course of the present maneuvers the United States military is pursuing goals which have nothing to do with Afro-Asian interests.

The ETHIOPIAN HERALD was perfectly right in describing the maneuvers as another attempt by the United States to consolidate its positions for the establishment of its political and economic domination in the region, and for increasing its military presence in keeping with a global undemocratic policy of imperialism.

FRENCH FORCES REPORTEDLY SEIZE CHAD TOWNS

LD171406 Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Paris August 17 TASS -- French paratroopers operating in Chad seized the towns of Biltine and Arada situated north of Chad's capital, Ndjamena. France Presse reports that a representative of the French National Defence Ministry refused to disclose the numerical strength of units sent to Chad. France Presse points out the French forces are now situated a mere 100 km south of Oum Chalouba which is kept by the Transitional Government of National Unity of Chad.

France intends to send additional military contingents to Chad soon, writes QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS. By the end of this week the number of French officers and men in Chad will reach 19 hundred.

At a press conference in Ndjamena Hissein Habre welcomed the intensification of French interference in the conflict and insisted that it be widened further. He rejected categorically the idea of national reconciliation in Chad through talks with ten other military-political groupings which make up the Transitional Government of National Unity.

The interference of the United States, France and other countries in Chad's affairs leads to the internationalisation of the conflict, says the message that chairman of the Transitional Government of National Unity, leader of the National Liberation Front of Chad (Frolinat) Goukouni Oueddei sent to chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. He demanded withdrawal of the forces of Western powers and their allies from Chad's territory.

NATO SEEN LINKED TO S. AFRICA MISSILE PROGRAM

PM171323 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent B. Pilyatskin dispatch under the rubric "Foreign Sensation": "Missiles for Pretoria"]

[Text] Maputo -- "The South African Armed Forces have found both legal and illegal way to acquire modern military hardware and systems."

This quotation from the Johannesburg newspaper STAR gives the impression of being specially timed to coincide with a sensational piece of news currently being given great play by the South African mass media. It appears that the South African military has obtained a photocopy of all the blueprints of the French Exocet MM38 missile, which showed good operational qualities during the Falklands (Malvinas) Islands armed conflict. On the basis of these blueprints, the STAR attests, production of missiles has already been set in motion at plants belonging to the state corporation (Armskor) with the assistance of Israeli experts.

It is not ultimately so important how the deal was arranged -- directly or via front men. What is much more important is that this is a most flagrant violation of the UN resolutions on the embargo: missiles have been given to a state which not only pursues an internal policy of apartheid but also openly threatens its neighbors and commits acts of aggression against them.

Encouraged by patronage from the West, the South African military is also now strenuously accelerating the production of nuclear weapons. A nuclear "research center," or more simply a nuclear weapon test ground, is being built 45 km from Mosselbaai in the south of the country. Another test ground, 38,000 hectares in area, is being created near the city of Bredasdorp. As observers note, the building of missile launch facilities in Cape Province in direct proximity to the Simonstown naval base is turning South Africa into a unified strategic complex which NATO will be able to utilize.

CONGO ENVOY HOLDS NATIONAL DAY NEWS CONFERENCE

PM171939 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 83 Morning edition p 2

[TASS report: "Gratitude for Aid"]

[Text] The Congolese people are inspired by the ideas of Great October in building a new life, Congolese Ambassador to the USSR J. Okanza declared. He was speaking at a press conference held in Moscow 15 August to mark the occasion of the country's national day -- the 20th anniversary of the Congolese revolution.

The ambassador informed Soviet and foreign journalists of the successes of the country's working people, achieved under the leadership of the Congolese Labor Party, in the consolidation of national independence and the upsurge of the economy and culture. Stress was laid on the great significance of the support rendered to the young republic by the socialist countries.

On behalf of the Congolese people J. Okanza expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet people and their leaders for their aid to the Congolese revolution.

SUDANESE AMBASSADOR ARRIVES MOSCOW 15 AUG

PM171431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador's Arrival"]

[Text] 'Awad al-Karim Fadlallah, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Sudan to the USSR, arrived in Moscow 15 August.

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN COOPERATION PACT -- An agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and Nigeria for 1983-1984 has been signed in Lagos. Under the agreement 130 students and 45 postgraduates will be trained in the Soviet Union and scholarship will be made available to Nigerian professionals for advanced training. The two countries will exchange delegations of people in the creative professions and Soviet medical doctors and teachers will work in Nigeria. [Text] [Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 13 Aug 83 LD]

'CONTRADICTIONS' MARK REAGAN-DE LA MADRID TALKS

PM171340 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Gamble on Military Force"]

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Aug -- Talks have taken place in the city of La Paz (Baja California) between President de la Madrid of Mexico and President Reagan. They discussed the problems of Central America and a number of questions of bilateral relations. The exchange of opinions which took place confirmed the serious contradictions between the two countries on practically all the questions discussed.

The chief aim of Reagan's trip to Mexico, foreign news agencies pointed out, was to emphasize the two countries' ability to cooperate with one another and to mask the disagreements with regard to U.S. policy in Central America. At the same time the Mexican Government made no secret of the very acute disagreements over the problems of Central America. One of the members of the "Contadora Group," Mexico believes that foreign intervention poses a threat to regional stability and that the problems which now exist in Central America can best be resolved by liquidating the grave economic position of the countries in the region.

Greeting Reagan, CBS Television emphasized in its reportage, de la Madrid made it clear that more disagreements than concord were to be expected at the meeting. He spoke critically of the Reagan administration's policy in Central America, while Reagan tried to secure at the meeting at least Mexico's tacit support for the pressure tactics which he is using in the region.

However, de la Madrid reaffirmed his government's independent foreign policy course and its adherence to the idea of a peaceful settlement of Central America's problems. He refused to share the White House viewpoint on the causes of tension in Central America and on ways to overcome it. Supporting the desire of the peoples of Central America, who have risen to struggle against social injustice and poverty, to be the masters of their own destiny, he called for the principles of self-determination and noninterference to be respected.

New York, 15 Aug -- CBS Television has reported from Honduras that "approximately 800 American servicemen have already been sent to participate in joint maneuvers."

CASTRO BLAME OF U.S. FOR C.A. SITUATION NOTED

PM161927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Against the Fueling of Tension"]

[Text] Havana, 11 Aug -- PRENSA LATINA has published the full text of a talk between Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the republic's Council of State and Council of Ministers, and the French journalists who have been covering the official visit to Cuba by C. Cheysson, French minister of external relations.

The Cuban leader placed full responsibility for the tense situation in Central America on the United States. The invasion of Nicaraguan territory by gangs of Somozists is being planned and implemented on the instructions and with the participation of the CIA, he noted.

F. Castro devoted a considerable part of the talk with the journalists to an analysis of the tense situation in El Salvador, a situation which persists there entirely through the fault of the United States, which is preventing a political solution of that country's problems. Washington is trying to distract the world public's attention from El Salvador with the aim of thwarting talks on the issues in question. The Cuban leader expressed the firm confidence that peace cannot be achieved in the entire region unless El Salvador's problems are resolved.

F. Castro unmasked the U.S. Administration's fabrications about Cuba's alleged involvement in the Central American events. All the problems in Central America, he stressed, arose through the fault of the United States and must be resolved by talks between the United States and Nicaragua on the one hand, and the United States and the Salvadoran insurgents on the other. As for Cuba, it can only discuss questions of Cuban-U.S. relations with the United States.

KOSHOYEV TALKS WITH COSTA RICAN AMBASSADOR

LD161222 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- Isaac Felipe Azofeifa, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Costa Rica, today presented his credentials in the Kremlin to Temirbek Koshoyev, the vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

After the presentation of the credentials and the exchange of speeches, a talk ensued between Temirbek Koshoyev and Isaac Felipe Azofeifa with the participation of Tengiz Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Mikhail Kapitsa, deputy foreign minister of the USSR.

AUCCTU SECRETARY DISCUSSES LABOR DISCIPLINE

PM171501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 83 First Edition p 2

[Article by AUCCTU Secretary K. Matskyavichyus under the rubric "Strengthening Order in Production": "Discipline and the Collective"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The other day the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU examined the matter of intensifying work on strengthening socialist labor discipline and adopted relevant resolutions. In particular they note that the all-round strengthening of discipline and order in production is a very important condition of the successful fulfillment of economic and social development plans, the improvement of national economic efficiency, the further strengthening of the foundations of the socialist way of life, the enhancement of the masses' labor and political activeness, and the refinement of democracy. Labor collectives themselves, their public organizations, and the administration of enterprises and associations have an important part to play in strengthening discipline. This is the theme of the published article.

I remember a business trip I made. A conference was being held at the Kamchatka V.I. Lenin Shipyard to conclude a collective contract. Speeches were made analyzing the fulfillment of previous contracts and proposals were made for the new period. Each speaker paid special attention to the labor collective's role in strengthening discipline, order, and organization in production. The workers viewed this as the chief reserve for ensuring uninterrupted ship repair work and increased labor productivity.

The nearly 185,000 collective contracts which are concluded annually are an important means of influencing all aspects of labor collective's activity, including the strengthening of discipline. It is no accident therefore that there is a special clause on these matters in the Law on Labor Collectives. The law gives them the right to discuss and make a decision to conclude a collective contract and to authorize the trade union committee to sign the document. This arrangement widens the participation of the working people in the solution of economic and social tasks and creates real opportunities for the manifestation of creative initiative and concern for the affairs of the enterprise and the exercise of constant control over fulfilling mutual contract obligations.

This year collective contracts have been registered in higher economic and trade union organs, which enhances responsibility for the quality of contracts. Moreover, agreements are being concluded between trade union central committees and ministries on the solution of very important sectorial production tasks and the development of the social sphere of production. Trade unions endeavor to keep in mind working people's critical remarks and suggestions on the course of fulfillment of collective contracts. This helps us find the real reasons for the appearance of "trouble spots" in production and give prompt and constructive assistance.

But collective contracts are just one of the many opportunities open to trade union organizations in the struggle to strengthen discipline. Ever since Soviet power began to take shape, trade unions have been the party's faithful assistants in shaping and developing socialist labor discipline. In spring 1918 V.I. Lenin wrote: "Measures to improve labor discipline and labor productivity are now high on the agenda. Steps that have already been started in this direction, especially by trade unions, must be wholeheartedly supported, strengthened, and intensified."

The newly adopted documents on intensifying work on strengthening socialist labor discipline provide working people and trade union organizations with a powerful instrument for improving educational activity.

Soviet trade unions, with 132 million working people in their ranks, are doing a great deal to solve the current task. Since the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, staff of the AUCCTU and trade union central committees alone have participated in more than 1,500 worker meetings in various parts of the country. We have had the benefit of specific proposals on enhancing responsibility for production affairs and intensifying measures to influence people who are continually absent from work, drifters, drunkards, and people who steal public and state property.

By putting more aggression into the struggle to eradicate the causes of indiscipline and employing methods of public influence on specific offenders, trade unions are at the same time protecting working people's interests. Indeed, equipment idle time, defective or poor-quality output, lost worktime, absenteeism, and lack of conscientiousness surely must have a fundamental effect on the interests of all workers and employees.

Trade unions cannot complain when it comes to the range of forms and methods of influencing violators of labor discipline. The trouble is that these do not always "work" and are not always used to proper effect. For example, AUCCTU staff checked the allocation of housing in the Dagestan and Tatar ASSR's and Vladimir, Voronezh, Karaganda, Tashkent and a number of other oblasts. It turned out that at many enterprises the trade union committees have failed to take advantage of their right to move a drunkard or a lazy person down the housing list. At nearly half the enterprises offenders enjoyed the same extra leave for continuous service as conscientious workers. Naturally, this was not helping to strengthen discipline.

Labor collectives' strength lies primarily in organization. It is perfectly clear why the Law on Labor Collectives and the resolutions adopted the other day give them a range of extra rights in ensuring labor discipline in production. And this in turn considerably enhances trade unions' educational potential.

Equally important is the fact that labor collectives can now introduce their own privileges and concession for production innovators and frontrunners, and also for people who have worked conscientiously for a long time at the same enterprise.

Comrades' courts have a big influence on malicious violators of order. More than 1.5 million of the best workers and employees have been voted onto them. But in some places these courts are not operating at full power. And in Gorkiy, Kuybyshev, Ryazan, Penza and other oblasts there are still many enterprises where they do not operate at all. Trade union organs and soviets have the important task of exploiting this reserve and organizing the work of comrades' courts properly. And we have every right here to count on the assistance of the legal professions, the courts, and the prosecutor's office.

The numerous letters working people are sending to us at the AUCCTU and to the central committees of sector trade unions are evidence of the great interest of all Soviet people in strengthening labor discipline and establishing proper order in production. These are living human documents. Their aim is to improve labor organization and they raise questions of economy and thrift in a principled way. Many letters raise problems relating to intensifying the struggle against mismanagement and violations of state and production discipline.

It is scarcely necessary to demonstrate the direct link between the results of the labor collective's work, discipline, and the degree of concern for satisfying people's needs on the part of the administration of enterprises and public organizations. Daily attention to the needs of the collective is not just a matter of providing working people with housing and children's preschool institutions and creating conditions for civilized recreation and sports.

It also involves organizing medical services and catering, hairdressing and dry cleaning, vegetable stalls, and food stores at enterprises and developing subsidiary farms. Concern for the collective's nonproduction needs directly benefits production in the end.

This is amply demonstrated by the activity of the Likhachev Plant, the Leningrad Metals Plant, the M.V. Frunze Machine Building Association in Sumy, the "Lipetskskstroy" trust, the S.M. Kirov Foundry Machinery Plant in Tiraspol, and other leading enterprises which have accumulated valuable experience of improving labor discipline and stabilizing cadres. The trade union organizations, in conjunction with the administration, devote much attention not only to creating favorable conditions for highly productive labor and improving labor organization and management, but also to solving social questions.

One way of accelerating the rate of labor productivity growth and enhancing the responsibility of everyone in his own workplace is the widespread introduction of the team form of labor organization and incentives. Why has so much been said and written about this recently? Because in the places where the teams are actually working according to the new system -- they have a plan target and a single job schedule, are paid according to the end result, and use of labor input index -- and where experienced and authoritative team leaders and team councils are selected, there is a high degree of conscious collective discipline and the best production indicators. I will quote some research carried out at Ministry of Heavy Industry enterprises. It showed that average hourly output in a team was twice as high and losses during the shift were 1.9 times less than the figures for workers working individually.

The team form of labor organization is a specific school of economic education for working people and develops socialist enterprise. It organically links the interests of each individual worker and the labor collective and helps to educate the individual in the spirit of collectivism. When it is used, favorable conditions are created for implementing the comprehensive approach to the problem of people's ideological and political, labor, and moral education.

We also regard socialist competition as an important factor in strengthening labor discipline. Labor collectives' powers in developing it are also properly reflected in the Law on Labor Collectives. The resolutions on labor discipline substantially amend the methods of providing incentives for leaders according to the results of competition among collectives. Now the state of labor discipline and the degree of cadre turnover count as well as production matters. These amendments are very much the right ones. This will help leaders pay more attention to the educational consequences of economic decisions.

But by no means everywhere is the potential of socialist competition and its moral aspects being skillfully exploited in strengthening labor discipline. It would be difficult to estimate the moral and material damage to competition and to the struggle for discipline resulting from the pursuit of imaginary records, the dishonest path to glory, and "hothouse conditions" for selected people.

As soon as he embarks on his working career, a man enters the trade unions' sphere of influence. And, of course, the educational influence of the trade union group and labor collective, socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor, mentorship and school of communist labor, collective contracts and the team contract, and all the other elements in the struggle to mold an honest and conscientious worker can and must bear substantial fruit.

There is no doubt that the activation of all this work, the quest for new forms and methods, and the enrichment of everyday practice will be aided by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU resolutions on intensifying work to strengthen labor discipline. All labor collectives, every trade union group, and schools of communist labor are currently embarking on an in-depth study of these important documents and the precise and unswerving implementation of their provisions. They are based on Lenin's ideas of working people's broad participation in deciding state and public matters. They arise naturally out of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the June (1983) plenum of the party's Central Committee. The task now is to implement these important decisions.

PRAVDA CARRIES RESOLUTION ON REPORT MEETINGS

PM160708 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

["CPSU Central Committee Resolution on Holding Reports and Elections in Primary, Rayon, City, Okrug, Oblast, and Kray Party Organizations"]

[Text] In accordance with the CPSU rules, report and election meetings and conferences will take place at the end of 1983 and the beginning of 1984 in primary party organizations and in rayon, city, okrug, oblast, and kray party organizations. The successful conduct of this important political campaign is called upon to ensure the further strengthening of party ranks, the development of internal party democracy, the improvement of party organizations' administrative and ideological work and forms and methods of party leadership of socioeconomic processes, and the enhancement of the CPSU's leading role in the life of Soviet society.

The CPSU Central Committee resolves that:

1. The proposals of union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms on holding reports and elections in primary party organizations in September-November 1983, in rayon, city and okrug organizations in November-December 1983, and in oblast and kray organizations in December 1983 and January 1984, are to be adopted. Before meetings and conferences begin in primary organizations, reports and elections are to be held in party groups and shop party organizations.

2. Questions of the activity of party organizations and their leading organs in implementing the 26th party congress decisions, the Food and Energy Programs and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) and June (1983) Plenum decisions are to be placed at the center of attention at the meetings and conferences.

In the process of the report and election campaign an in-depth and self-criticial analysis is to be made of the results of the work done in industry, capital construction, agriculture, and other sectors in every labor collective, rayon, city, oblast, kray, and autonomous republic. Future tasks are to be clearly defined so as to impart stability to the tendency that has become apparent for basic economic indictators to improve. Special attention is to be devoted to those sectors in which the 5-year plan targets are not being fulfilled, and specific measures are to be detailed to ensure that the arrears that have come about are settled.

Mainly, it is necessary to investigate the implementation of the party's instructions on instilling proper order in production, the cardinal improvement of labor productivity, its preferential growth by comparison with wages, reducing prime costs and improving product quality, and fulfilling the delivery plan in accordance with contracts and orders.

More concern is to be shown for introducing the achievements of science and technology, saving material and labor resources, and improving the effectiveness of socialist competition. Attention is to be drawn to the fulfillment of production plans and the improvement of the quality of consumer goods and consumer services. The reasons for shortcomings are to be exposed, it is to be established who is to blame for them, and specific people are to be required to rectify the state of affairs.

3. Questions of accelerating the pace of devleopment of agricultural production, its intensification, and the growth of economic efficiency are to be examined thoroughly at the meetings and conferences. Attention is to be focused on introducing scientifically substantiated farming systems and collective financially autonomous contracting, on resolving social questions in the countryside, and on fulfilling and overfulfilling plans for the production and purchases of grain and other agricultural and livestock projects. It is important to mobilize the efforts of working people in the agro-industrial complex to create conditions for reliable work next year.

In the course of reports and elections an exacting approach is to be taken on the work of local organs in fulfilling party and government resolutions on developing the rural plots of enterprises, organizations, and establishments, as well as private subsidiary plots.

The practice of party leadership of the new organs of management -- agro-industrial associations -- is to be generalized, and the state of work with leading cadres and specialists of kolkhozes and sovkhozes is to be examined, striving for their proper stability and high responsibility for the entrusted work sector.

4. Proceeding from the demands of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, the organization of ideological, educational, and propaganda work is to be comprehensively discussed to raise it to the level of the tasks being resolved by the party in improving developed socialism. This work is to be regarded as the cause of the whole party and of every communist in organic connection with party organizational and socioeconomic activity. Attention is to be paid to the compulsory nature of leaders' speeches to working people and to ensuring unity of word and deed, bearing in mind that the party's demand not to evade acute questions means not only explaining them, but also taking practical measures to eliminate the shortcomings exposed and to realize proposals.

The report and election campaign is designed to stimulate the improvement of political education and the enhancement of the effectiveness of the mass news and propaganda media and to help strengthen all ideological sectors with well trained, ideologically mature cadres.

Meetings and conferences must have a real impact on the organization of the patriotic and international education of Soviet people, particularly the young, and serve to enhance political vigilance and strengthen propaganda of the party's Leninist foreign policy course. The struggle against the influence of bourgeois ideology, attempts to drag alien views and morals into our environment, instances of embezzlement, bribe-taking, and drunkenness, and other negative manifestations is to be intensified.

5. Questions of party organizational work must be an object of in-depth examination at meetings and conferences.

Very serious attention is to be paid to enhancing the standard of the political leadership of local party committees, improving the style and methods of their work, cutting down on superfluous conferences and sessions and the generation of documents, and concentrating organizational activity directly in local party components and labor collectives.

The practice of selecting, placing, and training cadres and the organization of monitoring and verifying execution of adopted decisions requires a principled, interested analysis. There must be greater exactingness toward communists working in soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations for the implementation of party policy.

Meetings and conferences must help to strengthen party, state, and labor discipline and law and order, enhance workers' responsibility for the observance of state interests, and make leading organs and party organizations still more aware of people's needs and requirements.

6. Special significance during reports and elections must be attached to enhancing the role of primary party organizations as the leading force and political nucleus of labor collectives and examining all aspects of their work in depth. Close attention is to be devoted to questions of party organizations' use of the right to monitor managment's activity, strengthening party influence on production affairs and on people's education and daily life, and implementing the law on labor collectives. Communists of ministries and departments are called upon to display an implacable attitude toward officiousness and red rape and to stem the tide of documents sent to the provinces.

A definitve study is to be made of the work on forming party ranks, raising the standard of the ideological and political training of young communists, and improving the distribution of party forces, particularly in decisive production links, livestock units, teams, and laggard sectors.

In defining the tasks of enhancing the vanguard role of communists it is necessary to take more fully into account the force of the moral example of party members and candidate members, particularly leaders, and to demand impeccable personal behavior of every one of them. Those who deviate from the norms of party morality and the demands of the CPSU rules are to be called strictly to account.

7. Union republic Communist Party Central Committees and party kraykoms and obkoms are to ensure the holding of reports and elections in an atmosphere of strict observance of the Leninist norms of party life, genuine democratism, and principledness. Elected party organs are to hold meetings and conferences with profound, self-critical reports containing constructive proposals for improving all work. And the meetings and conferences themselves must set an example of collective interpretation of practice and of problems that arise, of communists' principled mutual exactingness, and of exacting demands for shortcomings and omissions.

The Central Committee directs all party organizations to mobilize the party's great reserve -- the further development of internal party democracy and the enhancement of communists' creative activeness, initiative, and responsibility. Instances where meeting are conducted with a prepared script and without interested, frank discussion, the participants' speeches are edited in advance, and initiative and criticism are muffled cannot be tolerated.

Representatives of higher party organs are to take an active part in the report and election campaign, including all primary organizations. It is to be deemed necessary to involve leaders of ministries, departments, and economic organs in the work of meetings and conferences.

8. It is necessary to take a particularly responsible approach to forming the elected party aktiv and promoting to the leadership politically mature, competent, and enterprising communists who possess organizational abilities, lofty moral qualities, a feeling for the new, and who ahve close ties with the party masses and working people.

Progressive workers, kolkhoz members, national economic specialists, leaders of public organizations, and women must be elected to party committees, party bureaus, and local party committees. Women are to be promoted more widely to the leadership of party committees and organizations. Consistent efforts are to be made to ensure that the nationalities within party organizations are properly represented on elected party organs, including among their leaders. There is to be a reliable reserve of cadres in party organs, and the practice of co-opting workers is to be avoided.

The interests of the matter demand that the opinions of communists and their suggestions and remarks be taken into account in decisions that are adopted and conveyed to the appropriate party and economic organs, ministries, and departments. Measures are to be elaborated and implemented everywhere to realize adopted decisions, remarks, and suggestions, and the party aktiv and all communists are to be regularly informed about their fulfillment. Practical work should be organized with the new elected aktiv and with secretaries of primary party organizations.

9. The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, guided by this resolution, is to organize the preparation and holding of report and election meetings in the party organizations of military units and establishments and party conference in formations, military educational institutions, large formations [obyedineniya], districts, groups of forces, and fleets.

10. Extensive publicity is to be ensured for meetings and conferences, and their work is to be given regular and thorough coverage in the central and local press and on television and radio.

UKRAINIAN CP CC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AU171056 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the issue of organizing the implementation of the decision adopted by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo on the results of national economic development in the first half of the year, and of further intensifying the work to successfully fulfill the country's 1983 plan for economic and social development. Ministries and departments have been instructed, jointly with party and administrative organs, to analyze in a criticial and businesslike way the results of fulfilling the national economic plans in the 7 months of this year by each association and enterprise, and the causes of the drop that has been incurred by individual branches in July in the pace of growth, and to take additional steps in order to eliminate the shortcomings.

They have also been instructed to make fuller use of the reserves and possibilities available to raise the output and to improve the quality of production, to increase labor productivity and production effectiveness, to accomplish the tasks planned for the second half of 1983, and to maximally compensate for the arrears that have been incurred since the beginning of the 5-year period. A concrete plan has been endorsed for the work to implement the CPSU Central Committee Politburo decision.

Some measures have been examined for improving the work of rayon and city party committees. Obkoms have been instructed, in preparing for the next rayon and city party conferences, to closely scrutinize the activity of party raykoms and gorkoms, the style and methods of their leadership.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has discussed the organizational and political work carried out by Ivano-Frankovsk Obkom to implement the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, to fulfill the plans for 1983 and the 11th 5-year period. It was noted that, in organizing the implementation of the decisions of the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum and of the theses and instructions raised by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the obkom was concentrating the efforts of party, administrative, economic organs, and of all working people, on meeting the targets set by the 26th party congress, and on fulfilling the plans for economic and social development. This has made it possible to attain some positive results in the oblast's economy.

At the same time, in the 2-year period, a number of enterprises fell short of the targets set in the 5-year plan for the pace of raising production and labor productivity in this time. Unproductive outlays and other losses are still remaining too high. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has instructed the obkom to eliminate the shortcomings noted, and to concentrate the efforts of the oblast party organization on crucial and long-term issues involving economic and social development, and on attaining high final results at the lowest costs.

The agenda also included the organizational and political work performed by Lubenskiy Gorkom in Poltava Oblast to strengthen the feed base and to ensure the fulfillment of the 1983 plans and socialist pledges for the production and procurements of stockbreeding produce.

UKRAINE PIPEMAKERS REFUSE TO COMMISSION WORKSHOP

LD170625 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] At a piperolling plant in the Ukrainian industrial center, Dnepropetrovsk, trade union representatives have refused to sign the act on commissioning the pipemaking workshop. The move was caused by the slowness of builders who failed to create all necessary working conditions for the employees. At the call of the union, measures were outlined to remove the defects.

'PRIVATE INITIATIVE' COULD BENEFIT TAXI SERVICES

PM171026 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Aug 83 Second Edition p 2

[V. Yakovlev article under the rubric "Reportage From Operation 'Taxicab'": Problems With Automobiles" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] A young man in a long overcoat who was carrying a case in his hand hurriedly approached the taxi stand by the Passazh store in Moscow. It was rush hour, and there was a long waiting line. The young man paid no attention to the line, however, and turned confidently to the small group of men standing next to him.

"Who will take me to the Leningrad station?"

The men looked around.

"Three rubles?" a man in a black shirt said, half-questioningly.

The White Moskvich pickup truck number 17-37 MNN had hardly begun to move away from the taxi stand when a wave of a State Automobile Inspectorate staffer's baton forced it to pull into the curb again.

"Captain Malinichenko. Your license...."

"Three rubles. To the Leningrad station," the young man in the automobile said suddenly. The driver looked at him in amazement and, realizing what was happening, banged his fist on the steering wheel in anger.

That was how our latest raid began. But this time it was not a normal one. Our aim was to meet up with those "competitors" of the [licensed] cabdrivers -- people working privately using official vehicles and so-called "private operators" -- who so often take passengers "from under the very nose" of the cabdriver. V.G. Tuchkin, the driver of Moskvich number 17-37 MNN, was one of those exploiters of official property who use state vehicles for the sake of personal profit.

...Scarcely had Captain Malinichenko finished filling out the report form on Tuchkin than his radio started up: "Automobile registration number N40-79 MO. Seven rubles to the southwest district!"

ARTICLE 4 OF THE RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM DECREE "ON INCREASING ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR VIOLATION...OF THE RULES GOVERNING THE USE OF TRANSPORT FACILITIES" STATES: "FOR USING TRANSPORT FACILITIES FOR PERSONAL PROFIT A DRIVER IS TO BE DEPRIVED OF HIS DRIVER'S LICENSE FOR UP TO 1 YEAR OR FINED UP TO R30."

The driver got out of the automobile and held out his license.

"Who are you driving?"

"A friend."

"Have you known each other long?"

"About 6 weeks..."

Perhaps we cannot be certain that the person in the car was taking part in the raid or that he would immediately deny the driver's words. We do not know how this dialogue ended. It is almost impossible to catch a car owner "using a vehicle for profit." He can drive whomever he likes -- friend or stranger -- in his vehicle. And it is very difficult to prove that he has taken money for it.

However, this is a very widespread phenomenon. This was confirmed by a little experiment that we conducted on the streets of Leningrad. In the space of 40 minutes drivers of seven vehicles -- three cabdrivers, one driver of an official vehicle, and three private operators -- agreed to drive us to a distant part of the city. Furthermore, the actions of the private operators displayed a certain degree of organization and kind of coordinated struggle for spheres of influence.

A VICTIM'S ACCOUNT. M. BONDAREVSKIY, A SCIENTIFIC WORKER. "I BOUGHT A ZHIGULI PICKUP TRUCK. I GOT INTO DEBT. WHEN THE TIME CAME TO REPAY THE MONEY, FRIENDS ADVISED ME TO EARN EXTRA MONEY BY DRIVING FARE-PAYING PASSENGERS.

I HESITATED A LONG TIME BUT, NEVERTHELESS, ONE DAY I WENT ALONG TO AN ELECTRICAL GOODS STORE. I SOON FOUND A CUSTOMER -- HE NEEDED A REFRIGERATOR TRANSPORTED TO HIS HOME. I WENT OUT TO MY ZHIGULI AND SAW THAT TWO TIRES HAD BEEN SLASHED! IT SEEMS THAT I HAD UPSET SOMEONE'S MONOPOLY AND THAT THE STORE IS CONSTANTLY 'SERVICED' BY A FEW PARTICULAR DRIVERS WHO DO NOT TOLERATE "OUTSIDERS...."

Supply is created by demand. Where does the demand for the services of private car owners originate?

Here is the opinion of N.I. Ipatov, director of Moscow's No 2 taxicab fleet: "It would be too simple and completely wrong to suppose that we are losing only those passengers who have failed to get a cab. Every taxicab fleet director runs dozens, sometimes hundreds of cars. But we cannot send out so many cabs that they are waiting for customers on every streetcorner. Supply would exceed demand and 50 percent of the drivers would return without finding a fare. Nor can you send out too few cars. Supply would fall below demand and earnings would again be less than they might have been. An average number of taxicabs needed on the streets at different times of the day is calculated. That is why the taxicab fleet cannot always respond promptly to small deviations from the normal demand which, of course, happens all the time. [Private] cars owners work on the strength of those deviations."

Thus it is hard to combat this phenomenon, whose existence is determined by quite definite and real factors. We have no serious grounds for or even intention of accusing the State Automobile Inspectorate of excessive liberalism. Despite the difficulties, the struggle against private owners is being waged quite actively: The State Automobile Inspectorate takes away their licenses and fines them. But even if one imagined for a moment that the violators were defeated and that they would not be on the road tomorrow, what would be the result?

Experiments similar to that described above have shown that on average the taxicab competitors carry about one-third of the cabs' potential passengers. Therefore, were they to disappear, demand for taxicabs would increase by one-third. Even now, taxicabs meet only approximately 80 percent of city dwellers' demand, and in the rush hour less than that.

What else can be done? Taxi fares could be raised substantially. But they are high even now, and that would ultimately lead to a lower standard of service and, for example, to a refusal to take passengers to remote parts of cities. Furthermore, an increase in demand would lead to an increase in the burden on men and machines. Even with the present load, however, the taxicab service is experiencing an acute and ever-increasing shortage of driver cadres: In the past 2 years one of Moscow's best taxicab fleets has lost 70 drivers. The load on the equipment is increasing the demand for spares, which EVEN NOW is satisfied by only 60 percent. Thus the number of idle times would increase.

Objective assessment of the situation naturally provokes a thought: Proceeding on the basis of rational considerations, can the present initiative of automobile owners be utilized for the common benefit? We realize that our opinions on this difficult question may seem somewhat debatable -- but we consider it useful to discuss them.

The use of private automobiles by their owners for personal profit is, of course, an immoral trade. But on the other hand, when we sit in a Moskvich or a Zhiguli we do not expect the owners' services for free... Putting it simply, we HIRE him and consider it natural to pay for his work. But according to what rate? The exorbitant prices charged by private owners are clearly the main reason for the firmly established public attitude toward them.

However, when we visit a kolkhoz market, we are not surprised to find that vegetable prices, for example, are higher there than in the state store. And that can be fully explained: Market prices depend on the extent of demand and supply for a particular product. It is the same here, the sole differences being that in the market the state regulates prices whereas the private car owner still works unrestricted at times because he is outside the sphere of constant state influence. The unofficial "private taxicab" does indeed exist in many large cities in the republic.

Is there a way out, is there a solution to this problem? We believe there is. One way is to closely look at how the initiative of private car owners is used in the socialist countries. Their experience (in the light of our conditions, of course) may prove useful. Undoubtedly there are also other forms of enlisting car owners which could be considered by economists and planners.

In particular, thought could be given to the way in which car enthusiasts could be used, such as by enlisting them in work under contract to vehicle enterprises (taxi-cab fleets, for example) at a time when they are free from their main work and which is convenient for them.

"Autoenterprise" [Avtopredprinimatelstvo] can easily assume unacceptable forms on those occasions when state organs do not control it or direct its development on the basis of public interests. That is what is happening now with car enthusiasts. However, it is worth approaching the question seriously and realistically, and in our opinion, such an approach could produce results. One does not have to look far for examples. It is difficult, for example, to overestimate the obvious benefit that private plots now bring. Why not give thought to ways of making equally rational use of private drivers by introducing an appropriate tax on their extra income.

It seems to us that from the material viewpoint, this matter is not without benefit -- it would not require great expenditure on gasoline or repairs and instead would help to improve the service provided to a considerable number of people.

The moral factor is particularly important here. At present, the driver who has picked up a passenger is inevitably breaking the law, often with impunity. Does one need to mention what such a feeling -- the feeling of one's own impunity -- leads to?

Of course, the expedient use of car owners' services also requires the organization of efficient monitoring of the fulfillment of the rules of their work and a struggle against those who will continue to find an easy way to get rich.

In any event, it is quite clear that one cannot now passively observe the "private operators" abuses. The best method would be to use his initiative in state interests.

CSA COMMENTS ON HARVEST FACTS, FIGURES

LD172342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Here is a commentary on the USSR Central Statistical Directorate report on the harvest: Grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, had been reaped on the area of 62.5 million hectares and threshed on 57 million hectares by mid-August. That means that grain has been gathered on half of all the area. While the harvest is ending in Belorussia, Lithuania, Volgograd, Lipetsk and some other oblasts in the European part of the country, it is only starting in Eastern Siberia and the Kazakhstan virgin lands. A typical feature of the current harvest is good organization of work.

For instance, in Saratov, Vladimir, Moscow and many other oblasts and autonomous republics, there is almost no gap between reaping and threshing, so harvest losses are being sharply reduced. A second important feature of the hard work at harvest time is the striving of kolkhozes and sovkhozes to fulfill the first commandment as soon as possible. Several rayons of Gorkiy, Belgorod, Kursk and a number of other oblasts, having completed the plan, are continuing grain procurement to make up shortfalls in the past 2 years. There is one more feature: The decision by the overwhelming number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes to fulfil the plan for range, i.e. to deliver to the grain reception centers not simply grain, but according to specific crops.

For this reason elevators are receiving a much larger quantity of rye, brewing barley, pulses, and groats than in previous years. Harvesting of buckwheat and millet has begun in the Ukraine, the Central Chernozem zone and the Northern Caucasus. A good harvest has been grown in these regions and there is the possibility of increasing the sale of groats to the population. It is very important that farm managers have considerably improved the attention they give to seeds. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are not only stockpiling them themselves, but increasing the dispatch of seeds to state stocks. Deliveries of seeds for new varieties, which produce the highest yields and are the most resistant to disease, have registered a special increase.

WARM WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

PM161042 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Aug 83 p 3

[Report by Agrometeorologist P. Ignatova: "The Weather and the Crops" under the rubric: "The USSR Hydrometeorology Center Reports"]

[Text] Moderately warm and predominantly dry weather persisted over the greater part of the USSR's European territory. It was especially hot (average air temperatures 2-4 degrees higher than normal) in the northwest region, the Baltic area, Belorussia, and west of the central region. Maximum air temperatures rose to 26-30 degrees, while in the southern, the Donests-Dnepr, Central Chernozem, and North Caucasus regions and the Lower Volga area they reached 31-37 degrees. A lot of rain was recorded (30-70 mm, with as much as 125 mm in places) in Moldiava, the greater part of the Ukraine's southern and western oblasts, most of Krasnodar Kray, in places in Bryansk and Orel Oblasts, the Komi ASSR, and north of the Urals region.

The weather conditions were favorable for harvesting the grain crops and procuring feed. Only in those regions where there was heavy rain were the grain and straw waterlogged.

In the principal grain corn areas conditions were favorable for the ripening of the grain. In most of these areas milky ripeness of the grain was recorded and in a number of places waxy ripeness was recorded. Sunflowers ripened on most of the sown area in the industrial cultivation zone. The moderate temperatures and the rain in Moldavia, the Ukraine, and the North Caucasus assisted the intensive growth of sugar beet roots.

Potatoes are finishing flowering everywhere, but intensive tuber growth continues. Only in most oblasts of the Kraine, the Central Chernozem and the Volga regions have the haulms withered and tuber growth ceased. Ripening of heat-loving vegetables was accelerated.

The isochron denoting ripening of summer varieties of apples shifted to the northern oblasts of the central region. In the Baltic area, Belorussia, the Central Chernozem region, and the southern central region, pears and plums began to ripen. Early varieties of grapes ripened in the vineyards of Moldavia, the southern Ukraine, and the North Caucasus.

In the farming regions of West Siberia and the northern half of Kazakhstan the heat abated. The maximum air temperatures were 26-29 degrees. Certain nights were cold, with air temperatures dropping to 6-8 degrees. The early spring grain crops entered the waxy ripeness stage over the greater part of this zone.

In central Asia tempaeratures dropped and in some southern areas the average air temperatures of the last 10 days were near normal. The formation of flower heads and flowering continue on the fourth crop of alfalfa. At the end of the 10 days the opening of the first cotton bolls was recorded. The harvest of apples, pears, plums, and grapes was gathered.

In the farming regions of east Siberia cold rainy weather was recorded and the development of early spring grain crops was retarded 1-2 weeks. In the republics of Transcaucasia the average air temperatures were close to normal, and in Georgia 1-2 degrees lower than normal. There was rain in places.

SIX-MONTH STOCKRAISING FIGURES DISCUSSED

PM171509 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 Aug 83 p 3

[Review by animal technician M. Glinka: "Stockraising; Who Is Ahead, Who Is Lagging?"]

[Text] A "club of leading Don stockraisiers" was created in Rostov Oblast recently. Masters of mechanical milking who have obtained at least 4,000 kg of milk per cow, meat farming unit workers who have achieved a weight gain of 1,200 grams for cattle and 600 grams and more for pigs, and pig breeders who have raised 1,800-2,000 piglets to weaning can become members. High demands, but the results of the labor of many of the stockraisers in the oblast -- the productivity of whose stockraising units is increasing markedly -- match them. In the first 6 months of this year, for instance, the average milk yields of cows increased 82 kg, or 7.6 percent, while meat production rose 11 percent.

This year the growth of the productivity of kolkhoz and sovkhoz stockraising units has become a characteristic phenomeon. Thus, throughout the country as a whole according to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, the sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter for the first 6 months was 107 percent of the first 6 months of last year, while the gross milk yield was 10 percent up over last year and egg production 5 percent up.

Here is how the production of various types of livestock products has changed in the union republics (as a percentage of 1982):

Union Republics	Meat	Milk
RSFSR	107	111
Ukrainian SSR	105	111
Belorussian SSR	108	104
Uzbek SSR	105	103
Kazakh SSR	96	99.2
Georgian SSR	100.8	102
Azerbaijan SSR	106	102
Lithuanian SSR	131	112
Moldavian SSR	115	119
Latvian SSR	115	117
Kirghiz SSR	95	97
Tazik SSR	99.9	101
Armenian SSR	98	99.6
Turkmen SSR	103	100.5
Estonian SSR	131	116

More cattle than last year were produced in all the union republics except Kazakhstan, Georgia, Kirghizia, and Armenia. The greatest increase was achieved by meat unit workers in Estonia (129 percent) and Lithuania (125 percent). Stockraisers in Lithuania (141 percent), Estonia (134 percent), and Belorussia (127 percent) distinguished themselves in fattening hogs.

In the RSFSR the greatest increase in meat production (21-52 percent) was achieved by the farms of the Checheno-Ingush, Udmurt, Mary, and Chuvash SSR's and Kirov, Ulyanovsk, and Perm Oblasts. Plans for the sale of meat to the state were fulfilled by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of 67 autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts. The stockraisers of Vladimir and Murmansk Oblasts and Kalmyk and Yakutsk ASSR's overfulfilled the 6-month targets by 20-67 percent. Belgorod, Kursk, Omsk, and Irkutsk Oblasts failed to fulfill the plans for purchases and reduced their volumes by comparison with last year's level.

The production and sale of meat was increased primarily by those farms which were able to set up intensive feeding and send heavyweight livestock for slaughter. The country's farms sold cattle at an average weight of 344 kg -- 10 kg heavier than the first 6 months of last year -- and hogs at an average weight of 104 kg -- 5 kg more than last year. Estonian kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased the livestock's selling weight from 397 to 429 kg, while those of Latvia increased it from 375 to 397 kg, and those of Moldavia from 364 to 387 kg. Cattle were sold at a good live weight -- 385-409 kg -- in Tambov, Kurgan, and Chelyabinsk Oblasts and the Komi, Mari, and Tatar ASSR's. At the same time in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kirghizia, the average selling weight dropped by comparison with last year's indicators. A particularly big decline was allowed in the two latter republics -- 21 and 29 kg respectively. In the RSFSR Pskov, Lipetsk, Astrakhan, and Smolensk Oblasts are sending low-weight animals (under 300 kg) to slaughter.

As is well known, to encourage intensive fattening, the state pays 35 percent increments on the purchase price for young animals of increased weight when (depending on zone) they reach weights of 300, 350, or 370 kg, and increments of 50 percent for livestock weighing over 350, 400, and 420 kg. Throughout the country as a whole in the first 6 months of the year, 14 percent more such young animals were purchased than in January through July last year, while in Moldavia purchases of these animals increased 96 percent, in Estonia 90 percent, in Lithania 41 percent, and in Lativa 39 percent. The proportion of heavyweight young animals in all-union livestock purchases increased to 33 percent as against 3 percent a year ago.

And in Lithuania the proportion was 53 percent and in Moldavia 43 percent. The heaviest young animals in their zones were sold by the farms of Kazakhstan (427 kg), Latvia (449 kg) and Uzbekistan (416 kg).

In the RSFSR the farms of Krasnodar Kray and Moscow, Tambov, Kurgan, and Chelyabinsk Oblasts are taking livestock off fattening at an average weight of 400 kg and more. At the same time, Novgorod Oblast farms are taking off fattening animals weighing only 312 kg, while in Kursk Oblast the figure is 305 kg, in Ivanovo Oblast 298 kg, and in Kaluga Oblast only 282 kg. If you consider that Ivanovo Oblast stockraisers have taken 54,000 head of livestock off fattening and Kaluga Oblast stockraisers 44,000, then it is not hard to calculate that these oblasts have been responsible for a shortfall of over 5,000 tons of meat each by comparison with the leading ones. Truly intensive fattening has still not been set up everywhere and there are instances where steers are kept on meager rations. Thus, while in Leningrad Oblast the average daily weight for steers gain was 824 grams, in Pskov Oblast it was only 395 grams. And in Astrakhan Oblast -- a zone of developed meat stockraising -- stockraisers are adding only...172 grams a day in weight.

Both the cows' average milk yield and the gross milk production for the country as a whole increased 10 percent over the 6 months. It was the increase in the cows' productivity which made it possible to increase the gross milk yield -- after all, their numbers have even dropped somewhat. Milk production has increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at interfarm enterprises in all the union republics except Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, and Armenia -- that is, precisely those republics where a reduction in the cows' milk yield has been allowed. On farms in Moldavia and Estonia average milk yields rose 18 percent while in Latvia the figure was 17 percent, in the Ukraine 13 percent, and in the RSFSR and Lithuania 11 percent. In the RSFSR the most substantial increase in milk production (25-43 percent) was secured by the stockraisers of Maritime Kray, Vladimir and Kirov Oblasts, and the Mari, Mordovian, Chuvash, and Tatar ASSR's. The biggest milk yields for cows (1,606-1,901 kg) in the first 6 months were obtained by stockraising unit workers in Murmansk, Leningrad, Moscow, Kamchatka, Magadan, and Sakhalin Oblasts and the Karelian ASSR. There was a reduction in milk production in Krasnoyarsk Kray and Amur, Irkutsk, and Volgograd Oblasts.

The increase (on the overwhelming majority of farms) in the production of meat and milk and the intensification of the sectors has made it possible to expand the sale of stockraising unit output to the state. The plans for meat and milk purchases in the first 6 months were fulfilled by all union republics:

Union Republics	Purchases (as percentage of the plan)	
	Livestock and Poultry	Milk
RSRSR	107	108
Ukrainian SSR	104	109
Belorussian SSR	108	105
Uzbek SSR	115	101
Kazakh SSR	102	100.7
Georgian SSR	107	102
Azerbaijan SSR	123	104
Lithuanian SSR	121	121
Moldavian SSR	107	103
Latvian SSR	109	115
Kirghiz SSR	100.5	100.1
Tajik SSR	103	102
Armenian SSR	112	105
Turkmen SSR	105	104
Estonian SSR	111	107

By comparison with the first 6 months of last year the sale of livestock and poultry to the state was increased by the farms of all the union republics except Kazakhstan and Kirghizia and the sale of milk by all except Kazakhstan and Armenia. The greatest increase in the sale of livestock and poultry was achieved by the stockraisers of Lithuania and Estonia (33 percent), Latvia (21 percent), and Moldavia (17 percent) and the greatest increase in the sale of milk by the farms of Latvia and Moldavia (26 percent), and Lithuania (25 percent), and Estonia (24 percent). In the RSFSR milk purchases rose 14 percent. The farms of Maritime Kray, Gorkiy and Kirov Oblasts, and the Mary, Mordovian, Chuvash, and Tatar ASSR's overfulfilled the plan for its production by 20-36 percent. Krasnoyarsk Kray and Volgograd, Irkutsk, and Amur Oblasts failed to fulfill the plan for milk purchases and reduced the volume of its purchases by comparison with last year.

Bringing the laggards up to the level of the leaders is a very important reserve for increasing the production of the stockraising units' output and its sale to the state. The magnitude of this reserve is borne out by the following example. In Moldavia, which as a whole successfully fulfilled the plan for livestock and poultry purchases, 30 percent of farms failed to cope with the target, being responsible for a shortfall of 12,300 tons of meat. Were it not for these arrears, the republic would have fulfilled the state target not by 107 percent but 116 percent. Many such farms exist in Belorussia, Kazakhstan, and in particular Kirghizia. The plan for the sale of milk was underfulfilled by 42 percent of Georgian farms and 33 percent of Tajik farms.

The trend toward an improvement in all production indicators has emerged clearly in the country's stockraising. It is essential to make this trend stable.

BRIEFS

FARM MACHINE OPERATORS TO KAZAKHSTAN -- Ukrainian farm machine operators who have completed the harvest in the fields of their farms are leaving for the virgin lands. A large group of Crimean Oblast combine operators was the first to leave for Kazakhstan on 10 August. More than 4,000 Ukrainian farmers and workers of grain receiving enterprises will assist the laborers of the fraternal republic this season. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1315 GMT 10 Aug 83 AU]

TRANSPORTING GRAIN -- The enterprises of the Vinnitsa Oblast Freight Motor Transport Association have prefulfilled its seasonal plan for transporting newly harvested grain. During the harvest, transport has also been operating smoothly in Kharkov, Donetsk, Voroshilovgrad, Poltava, and Kiev Oblasts. [Summary] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1315 GMT 11 Aug 83 AU]

FIELD PROTECTION BELTS -- The planting of field protection belts has been completed in the Ukraine. Trees and bushes are now growing along rivers and around water reservoirs, lakes, and grain, beet, and vegetable fields. [Summary] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 12 Aug 83 AU]

VEGETABLE GROWING SOVKHOZES -- Specialized sovkhozes have become important vegetable suppliers in the Ukraine. By 12 August, they had marketed 500,000 metric tons of vegetables, or nearly 40,000 metric tons more than in the corresponding period in 1982. This year, the specialized farms of the Ukrainian Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry are expected to deliver nearly 2.4 million metric tons of vegetables to the state. [Summary] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1245 GMT 12 Aug 83 AU]

'PROGRESS-17' CARGO SPACECRAFT LAUNCHED 17 AUG

LD171649 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 17 TASS -- Under the programme of assuring further functioning of the "Salyut-7" orbital scientific station, an automatic cargo spaceship "Progress-17" was launched in the Soviet Union at 16 hours 08 minutes Moscow time today.

The aim of the launching of the spaceship is to deliver to the orbital station consumable materials and different cargoes.

The "Progress-17" spaceship has been put in orbit with the following parameters: the maximum distance from the surface of the Earth -- 257 km, the minimum -- 196 km, the period of revolution -- 88.7 minutes, and inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

According to the telemetrical information data, the systems on board the automatic cargo spaceship are functioning normally.

MILITARY LEADERS MARK CONSTRUCTION WORKER'S DAY

PM170859 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Colonel N. Kusher report: "In Honor of Construction Worker's Day"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting to mark Construction Worker's Day was held 11 August in the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army. Representatives of the Moscow public, servicemen from the capital's garrison, military construction workers, and military construction veterans gathered in the Red Banner hall.

In the presidium of the meeting were Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Section; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Service; Marshal of Engineering Troops N.F. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and the billeting of troops; Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister for personnel; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; I.N. Ponomarev, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; I.A. Lanshin, chairman of the Construction and Construction Materials Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee; and Lieutenant General V.P. Utkin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by Colonel General V.I. Bychenko, chief of the Military Construction Units Political Directorate.

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was elected enthusiastically.

Greetings were addressed to military construction workers by RSFSR honored construction worker V.T. Kruglyak, holder of the Orders of Lenin and of the Labor Red Banner and team leader in the No 29 Construction Administration of the Main Administration of Housing and Civil Construction in Moscow's "Mosstroy-6" Trust; Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Major General of Aviation A.G. Nikolayev, USSR cosmonaut; and T.P. Andrinnova, holder of the Order of the Badge of Honor, secretary of the "Mosotdelstroy" Association's Komsomol Committee and Lenin Komsomol prizewinner.

The meeting was addressed by Marshal of Engineering Troops N.F. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops. He stressed that military construction workers warmly and unanimously approve the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the government and are sparing neither effort nor energy to continue making their worthy contribution to the cause of strengthening our motherland's defense might and to ensuring the Armed Forces' combat readiness.

With great enthusiasm the participants in the ceremonial meeting adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Ustinov Issues Order

PM180815 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

["USSR Defense Minister Order No 194"]

[Text] 14 August, Moscow -- Comrade Army and Navy servicemen! Comrade military construction workers! Comrade military construction veterans!

Today the Soviet people celebrate Construction Worker's Day.

This year the construction workers' professional holiday is being celebrated in an atmosphere of Soviet people's great political and labor enthusiasm generated by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the 8th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation. Closely rallied around their own dear Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, the military construction workers and railroad troops personnel, like all Soviet servicemen, unanimously approve and warmly support the domestic and foreign policy of the party and government, are constantly improving their professional skill, and are making a substantial contribution to raising the combat readiness of the Army and Navy.

Widely launching socialist competition under the slogan "work efficiently and to a high standard, make maximum use of production reserves," the military construction workers have fulfilled the targets for the first 6 months of the third year of the 11th 5-Year Plan for commissioning fixed capital, housing, and other important production and economic indicators. The railroad troops are working in a shock manner on the construction of the Baykal-Amur main railroad.

I greet and congratulate you on your holiday -- Construction Worker's Day!

I wish the personnel of the military construction units, institutions, and enterprises and servicemen of the railroad troops further successes in labor, combat and political training, the improvement of their professional skill, the raising of their vigilance, and the consolidation of military and labor discipline.

When implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the instructions of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, seek the steady fulfillment of state plans and socialist pledges, the timely commissioning of projects, an increase in labor productivity, the intensification of the policy of thrift, and the introduction of progressive forms of production organization into the practice of construction.

Long live our great motherland -- the USSR!

Long live the Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces!

Glory to the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister